BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1856.....NO. 15.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,.....	$1 00
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....	1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....	1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change.....	4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....	7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....	12 00
Do. do. 6 do.....renewed weekly.....	14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & Co.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

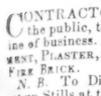
McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. BARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

A. R. MAYER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that he has just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where he intends to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving him a call.
He also keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin.*
April 21.

LAW NOTICE.
M. E. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856 ---tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent,* 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and *tooth brushes* always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS,* consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimere in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq. Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[3)2-1t—32-tf

SALT.
800 SACKS, for sale by
Oct. 1 [5-3m] JOHN C. HEYER

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or account, are requested to settle by the 15th of February, 1857. All failing to do so *may pay cost.* All persons may find their NOTES and ACCOUNTS at O. HERRING'S STORE, in the South-East part of Sampson County. GEORGE A. DAVIS.
Oct. 17.—7-t1J.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHH A. NEWKIRK.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856 -36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Offord, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILL WRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principle and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For farther information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

FOR SALE.
THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING and LOT, fronting on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, known as the Bonner lot. This lot is situated in the most eligible part of the town, either for a family residence or a private Boarding House, for which latter purpose it was used, and with marked success while occupied by the late Mr. Bonner. On this lot are good Stables, an excellent Well of Water, Coach House, Smoke House and every convenience that could be desired. (This property, at two-thirds valuation, is insured for $2,500.)
Also two other LOTS in the upper part of the town fronting on the Railroad, nearly East of the new Brick Warehouse, and almost opposite the spot where the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad joins the W. & W. R. R. These lots have some improvements on them, are neatly walled in, the fences being newly painted, and offer rare inducements to purchasers.
Such of the above lots as are not sold by the 1st day of January, 1857, will be rented out for one year from that date. WM. PRIVETT.
Goldsboro', Sept. 1856 4-tf

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22---50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A HOUSE AND LOT, in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county. The improvements consist of a dwelling and necessary out houses. The Lot contains two and a half acres. The location is a desirable one, being adjacent to both the Male and Female Seminaries. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Oct. 3, '56. [5-3m] J. P. DAHMER.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. } New Hanover County. }
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C, March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
Thomas H. Williams, Adm'r. of Maurice A. Moore, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Maurice A. Moore.
PETITION TO SELL LAND.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles P. Moore, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that, unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
William Sutton, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

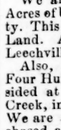
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
William K. Covell, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.
Albert Adams, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.
ATTACHMENT.
IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'd.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf

☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 2[—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS ON the night of the 8th November, a mulatto boy named "HAYWOOD," about sixteen years of age, well grown and stout for that age—will weigh 150 pounds. Has a smile on his countenance when spoken to. The above reward will be paid for his return to either of the Subscribers or his lodgment in any jail so we can get him.
BRYAN BENNETT,
T. J. BENNETT.
Duplin Co., N. C., Nov. 17th, 1856 12-6t

PACK DOGS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-3m*

Schools.

W. J. BINGHAM.
ASSISTED BY HIS SON, proposes re-opening his Select School at Oaks, Orange Co. N. C., on the 11th of February, 1857.
A gentleman suitable to board school boys, can find a good situation here
Address W. J. Bingham, Oaks, Orange, Co. N. C.
Nov. 28—13-4t.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS School commences its first session on Monday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value of an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.
Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in all particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.
TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,.....	$10 00
Higher English Branches,.....	12 50
Classical Department,.....	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,.....	10 00
Incidental expenses for this department,.....	2 50

Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month. Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.
D. J. MIDDLETON,
Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees.
Sept. 19, 1856. 3-tf.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, having at October Term, 1856, of Duplin County Court, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of WM. COOPER, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against the estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to said estate, by account, will please settle the same by January Court, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
He also gives notice that on the 30th of December next he will expose at public sale the PERISHABLE PROPERTY belonging to said estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; 125 bbls Corn; 10,000 pounds Fodder; fifty fat Hogs; twelve Horses; two yoke of Oxen; one Road Wagon; one Timber Wagon; three Carts; Stock Hogs, Cattle, and various other articles;—the sale to continue from day to day until all are disposed of. The property will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers being required to give bond, with two approved securities.
Also, at the same time and place, will be hired for one year about FORTY LIKELY NEGROES.
WM. B MIDDLETON, Adm'r.
Nov. 27th, 1856 14-ts

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the Warsaw High School in Duplin County, N. C.
Dec. 6th, 1856 77-1t—15-1t

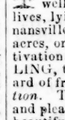
NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the town of Folia (now Long Creek) in New Hanover County.
Dec. 5th, 1856 14-4t

500 ACRES OF TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE

IN THE COUNTY OF COLUMBUS, about 4 miles North of Flemington Depot, and 2½ miles from the survey of the W. C. & R. Rail Road, which route has been adopted. These lands have about two tasks of trees, of which 5,000 boxes were cut last winter; some 8 or 10 acres cleared, with a DWELLING and other outhouses; Stables, Cooper Shop, &c. Terms made easy. Apply to JAS. M. FOY on the premises, or to H. W. FOY,
Nov. 22d,[1856—65-3t—13-tf.] Wilmington.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having at October Term, A. D., 1856, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to make out and present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or the statute will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. J. HOUSTON, Administrator.
Nov. 20th, 1856 13-6t

FURTHER NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will offer for sale at public Auction, at the late residence of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, at Kenansville, on Thursday, 22d day of January next, all the perishable property of said deceased, and at the same time the NEGROES belonging to the estate, will be hired out for twelve months. I shall also sell at Kenansville, on same day, several likely NEGROES belonging to the estate of James H. Jerman, deceased. Terms, six months credit, bonds with good security required. The legal rate of discount will be allowed for cash payments.
WM. J. HOUSTON, Administrator.
Nov. 20th, 1856 13-6t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to go West, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying in Onslow County, containing 900 Acres, 250 of which are Cleared and under a good state of cultivation, situated about 12 miles from Jacksonville and about 10 miles from the ocean, and within 500 yards of the navigable waters of New River, where vessels can load and be at sea in five hours. The place is healthy and pleasant, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, and Potatoes, and is as good land for Pea Nuts as any on the river. The Plantation is so situated that it would answer for two families, as I have recently purchased a tract of land adjoining, which I offer together. Fish and oysters are abundant at any time of the year. Persons desirous of buying such a place will do well to visit this farm immediately, while there is a sample of the crops on it.
Terms made easy. Apply to
Aug. 15, 1856—50-tf O. B. SANDERS.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THAT well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection.* There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this,* as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State,* and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.
My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-6m

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Stricklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of moving West, offers for Sale his Land lying on Black River in the upper part of New Hanover County. Said land contains about 806 Acres, 350 of which is good farming Land adopted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Peas, Wheat &c. There is also on Said Land about two tasks of Turpentine boxes. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. Terms made easy.
In my absence apply to O. Fennell, Jr.
Nov. 28—13-tf. H. S. FENNELL.

JUST RECEIVED PER SCHRS. D. C. HULSE, AND Wm. H. Smith.
75 boxes Cheese;
10 bbls. Crushed Sugar;
20 boxes Sugar and Soda Crackers;
10

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1856.

Southern Commercial Convention.

This body convened at Savannah on the 8th inst., and was called to order by Dr. Scriven, Mayor of the City, after which a prayer was offered up by Rt. Rev. Bishop Elliott. Hon. Tench Tilghman, of Md., the chairman of the former convention, of which this is an adjourned meeting, not being present, the convention was organized by appointing Dr. Scriven, Temporary Chairman, and Mr. Thackston, of Petersburg, Temporary Secretary. A committee of one from each State was appointed to report permanent officers. There were representatives present from Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Maryland, Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas and Florida.

The Committee on permanent organization reported for President, James Lyons, of Va.; for principal Secretary, N. B. Cloud, of Alabama, with Vice Presidents and Secretaries from the several States, Mr. Parks, of Charlotte, being Vice President from North Carolina, and Mr. Yates, of the same place, Assistant Secretary. Mr. Dortch, of Goldsboro', was on the committee on organization. The Convention adopted, as far as practicable, the rules of the House of Representatives. The President was conducted to his seat by Messrs. McLeod, of Texas, Cochrane, of Alabama, and Shaffer, of Virginia.

On taking his seat, the President made a short but eloquent address, acknowledging the compliment paid him, and referring to the objects of the convention, which were not those of dissolution but of union—a union to be secured by securing to the South that development and independence necessary to the full equality, without which no real union could long subsist. He alluded to the struggle through which the country had passed, and to the threats of agitation against our institutions still rife at the North.

On motion, Hon. A. Dudley Mann, of Washington, was invited to take a seat in the Convention as one of its members, and to take part in its deliberations. And, on further motion, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of 20 to report business for the action of the Convention. To this committee Mr. Mann was added, making it 21. The Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Thus far we glean from the Savannah papers of the 9th, which are the latest that have reached us.—We are indebted to the courtesy of a friend from this place for the following letter, containing some additional items:

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 9th, 1856.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE—*Gentlemen*:—Thinking that you would be anxious to learn something relative to the business of the Convention, I have taken the liberty of writing you a letter, which is necessarily brief, because little or nothing has yet been done in the way of business.

You will learn through the papers I enclose you, that the Convention was organized on yesterday, and also the names of the officers, members of committees, etc. To-day has been consumed by resolutions of all kinds and on all subjects, from the re-opening of the slave-trade, to the admission of all editors in attendance on Convention as Secretaries of the meeting. I conceive that no subject of Commercial interest has as yet been introduced for the consideration of the August body.

The only thing in any definite shape that has been presented, was contained in the remarks of Hon. Mr. Bethoon of Georgia, relative to Free Trade—the abolition of the Custom Houses and duties on imports, and the substitution of direct taxation for the support of the General Government in all its branches. He is down upon all tariffs, and from them traces all of our commercial disasters, reverses and difficulties. He is a gentleman of talents and an honor to his State.

Our delegation is large, but will stand no comparison in numbers with the delegations from some of our sister States. We are all right—a say-nothing kind of fellows, but are "some" to keep in check any wild schemes of hot-headed extremists, and on hand at any time for anything that promises substantial good to the South.

The Convention is now fully organized. There are about six hundred delegates from all parts of the South, and more are arriving every day.

☞Again, let us say that we will have no hand in getting up undue excitement or ill-feeling in connection with the approaching municipal election. If such be gotten up, it will not be by the Democrats. For our own part we mean to make no other reply to the exciting articles of the Herald on the proceedings of the Legislature than is contained in a publication of the whole laws complained of. They will be found, every word of them in our paper to-day.—To them we point the public as the best answer to all such talk.

The now existing law is better in every way than abortive registration affair, more efficient in guarding the purity of the elective franchise and securing the rights of all. It dispenses with no necessary precaution, and allows of the neglect of no necessary duty. Read the thing over and think over it. Remember that the registration law was no public safeguard. The registry book, after being closed was not made public in any way tending to the detection of errors or illegal entries. Where, in crowded cities divided into wards, registration is a necessity, the list of registered votes in each ward or precinct is printed and stuck up for inspection during election day and before. Not so with our registration law. With all the entries on its face, correct or incorrect, it goes, or went, to the polls, unrevised and unscanned, so far as the public was concerned and really formed little or no safe-guard; nothing equal to the existing law requiring six months residence. Under the existing law, town taxes must be paid. That is as essential to voting now as before.

As for the Inspectors, it is hardly worth while making a fuss about that, since it is nothing new, but simply restoring the old order of things which existed before the passage of a class of laws of which nobody knew anything until long after they *had* passed.—Until a sort of special legislation changed things, the appointment of Inspectors had always been vested in the County Court. It is now placed back there again.

This excitement and warmth is so far all on one side. The Democrats keep cool, perhaps too much so. At any rate, they are not going to squabble or higgle over things. They are content with assigning the reasons for any course they may pursue and leaving the public to decide. So far their opponents beat the air.

OUR MINISTER TO NICARAGUA.—We see it stated in some of the papers that Hon. John H. Wheeer, our Minister to Nicaragua, had been peremptorily recalled. The fact is, that as matters now stand, our government has declined to receive any Minister from Nicaragua, not knowing which of the contending parties there, is the *de facto* ruling power, and, of course, not receiving any Minister, could not send any or keep any there, not knowing to which of the parties he ought to be accredited. It is thus, and not on any personal grounds that Col. Wheeler is recalled, if he is so.

☞The County Court for this county commenced its session this morning, James T. Miller, Esq., presiding. M. B. Smith, Esq., was duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as County Solicitor.—*Daily Journal of the 8th inst.*

☞The County Court Wednesday chose Robert Maxwell and James T. Morris, Inspectors of Timber and Lumber, and P. M. Walker and James M. Stevenson, Inspectors of Flour and Forage.

A POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—Some days since we received from Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, editors of the Fayetteville Observer, a very neatly printed pamphlet, gotten up for gratuitous destribution; the object of the writer being to urge upon the people of the State, the establishment of a School in this State of the same character with U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

The idea of such Schools is education in contradistinction to mere teaching. It is their object practically to educe, to draw out, the individual, not simply, for instance, to teach him engineering, but to make him an engineer; not merely to drill him as a soldier, but to make him submit to the discipline, the restrictions and the wholesome privations of soldiership.

So far as we have examined the subject, the opinion we have been led to form is highly favorable, and we trust that an act of incorporation will be passed by the Legislature now in session. The plan advocated by the author of the pamphlet, contemplates the formation of a joint stock company, with a capital of $200.000.

It has always been one of our hobbies to get something better substituted for the very defective militia system of the State; a system which cannot, from the nature of things, either infuse a military spirit into the people, or impart to them any acquaintance or familiarity with military tactics. We have, at various times, recommended the substitution of a small tax, to be collected as other taxes are, in place of the troublesome and expensive muster. Troublesome it certainly is, and expensive it certainly must be to every good member of society who has something to attend to, and with whom time is money. We think there are few who would not sooner pay a dollar a year than be bothered by militia duty or subjected to militia fines. From this tax a fund might be raised for the encouragement of volunteer companies, and the maintenance of an institution whence an acquaintance with military tactics and practical science, as applied to military or civil life, might be diffused over the State.

The author of the pamphlet before us, figuratively—for actually somebody has carried it off,—but the pamphlet under consideration, unquestionably exhibits a degree of familiarity with his subject far beyond anything to which we can lay claim. Still, we think that the feature of making it, in some measure, a State institution, might be profitably added to his scheme, while a way is pointed out by which the necessity of imposing additional burdens on the people may be avoided with advantage.

☞We notice that the Herald of Monday has a very excited appeal against the Democratic party of the Town of Wilmington, because of its declining to accede to a proposition made last week with reference to the approaching election for Commissioners of Town. We do not mean to reply in the same strain, but simply to lay the correspondence before the public, so that it may judge of the reason, which influenced those to whom the proposition was addressed. The correspondence is as follows:—

DR. J. D. BELLAMY AND OTHERS,
Members of the Ward Committees of the Democratic party of the town of Wilmington:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned have been appointed a committee, on be half of the American party of the town, for the purpose of submitting a proposition to the Democratic party of the town, relative to the approaching election of Commissioners.

The proposition is: That each one of the parties shall select three members, and these six gentlemen shall meet and choose a seventh, by lot, and that the seven gentlemen thus chosen shall compose a ticket, to be voted for by both parties at the next election for Commissioners of the town.

We respectfully and earnestly request that you will take such immediate steps as may be necessary to obtain a decision of your party upon this proposition. We shall be pleased to receive a reply at your earliest convenience; and, failing to hear from you by 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 6th inst, we shall consider the proposition as declined.

Very respectfully, your obd't. servt's,
FRED'K. J. HILL,
O. P. MEARES,
JAMES F. POST,
Committee.

Wednesday, Dec. 3d, 1859.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 6th, 1856.

MESSRS. F. J. HILL, O. P. MEARES AND JAMES F. POST, COMMITTEE:

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 3rd instant, containing a proposition with reference to the approaching election for commissioners, was duly received and laid before a meeting of the Ward Committees of the Democratic Association of the Town of Wilmington. After careful consideration, the meeting instructed the undersigned to reply, respectfully declining to accede to the proposition.

The proposition submitted is in the following terms: "That each one of the parties shall select three members, and these six gentlemen shall meet and choose a seventh by lot; and that the seven gentlemen thus chosen shall compose a ticket to be voted for by both parties at the next election for commissioners of the Town."

The Ward Committees of the Democratic Association, in common with every member of the Democratic party in the town of Wilmington, are now, and always have been, anxious to avoid any unnecessary division or undue excitement arising out of the introduction of party politics into our municipal affairs, although the history of the times incontestably proves that for that introduction the Democratic party is not in any measure responsible, having had no agency in bringing it about. Previous to such introduction, gentlemen were run for Commissioners simply as citizens, without reference to their position as politicians; but the proposition now submitted, points to a *fusion* of parties, not to a waiver or abrogation of party lines in this matter, or a union of citizens, as citizens, without regard to such lines of distinction. The Democratic party cannot consent to a party *fusion*, committing it, as a party, to a union with any organization whose political views and objects are directly opposed to its most cherished principles; nor is it believed that an arrangement, formed upon such a basis as that proposed, could result in a harmonious and efficient administration of our town affairs.

There are other considerations of a practical character, which will be readily understood, and which we are instructed to bring to your notice. Ever since the introduction of party politics into our municipal elections, the town government has been under the control of the organization which you represent, to the total exclusion of any member of the Democratic party. For what has been done during that period of time—for the position of Town affairs at the present day, the party in power is entitled to the credit, or subject to the responsibility.—By consenting to a fusion of the character proposed, the Democratic party would be placed in the position of endorsing the course and assuming a joint responsibility for the acts of a town government from all participation in which its members had been excluded. This it is not prepared to do.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
ELI W. HALL,
JOHN D. BELLAMY,
JAMES FULTON.

It is proper to remark that the reply is published from a rough draft, and not from any accurate copy. On application to the Chairman of the Committee, we learned that this was the only copy he retained. He assures us that it differs little if at all in words and nothing in substance from the copy sent; of course the letter is in possession of the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, and if there be any errors they can easily rectify them.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—So far as the Legislature is concerned, this measure has finally passed. It will be submitted to the people at the polls at the election in August next, for ratification or rejection. As there appears to be no doubt of its ratification, we may regard it as certain to form a part of the Constitution of the State after August.

SNOW.—Sunday, about noon, or a little before, we noticed a few "spits" of snow, hardly enough to be generally observed, but sufficient to establish the fact that there was snow about. We feel pretty certain that there was plenty of it not far to the North of us, and most probably also in the same latitude with ourselves, but further inland.

We notice that on the 2nd inst. a terrible snow storm swept over the great lakes, especially Lake Michigan. Two brigs and a schooner were wrecked in sight of Milwaukie, but the crews saved. Snow fell in many places to the depth of six feet. The railroads are blocked up, and the trains behind time.—The frost was heavier here last night than we recollect to have seen it before Christmas. It is proportionably cold North, and everything points to an early and severe winter.

☞Of course the die is now cast, and the votes of 174 electors cast for Mr. Buchanan. Although, in fact, the election of the 4th ult. decided the matter, and made Mr. Buchanan the President elect of the United States; yet, in law, no election of President took place until the first Wednesday in December, when the votes of the electoral colleges were cast; as the electors might legally have cast their votes for any eligible parties, although, of course, nobody expected that they would do so in any other manner than as they were elected to do.

The European press does not like the result. It would have been much better pleased had either Fillmore or Fremont been chosen. It can't be helped.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.—The receipts into the Treasury of Pennsylvania, for the Fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1856, were, $5,378,240 33; the payments at the Treasury for the same period of time were $5,377,142 22. Of these payments $1,943,896 82, was on account of public improvements, being for the completion of works commenced long ago, but suspended on account of the stringency of the times. Interest on public debt absorbed $2,047,955,80. The amount paid by the State to Common Schools was $199,715, but little greater than that distributed by the State of North Carolina.

STOCK GAMBLING.—The failure of Jacob Little & Co., in New York, and the Henshaws in Boston, is an exemplification of the system of gambling in stocks. These are stock-broking firms. They made contracts to deliver millions worth of stocks at some future day at a certain rate per share, amounting in truth to a bet that such stocks would not rule at such a time above such rates, for in such transactions no stocks really pass, but the difference between the contract price and the actual price is alone paid. Had the stocks gone down below the specified rates, then the deliverers would have received the difference. It turns out that they have gone up, and consequently the deliverers will have to pay. This, these parties cannot do.

The worst of this gambling is that the man who contracts to deliver, say a million's worth of stock three months after the sale, at a certain rate, immediately goes to work to cry it down and injure its credit, and he who is to receive it goes to work to puff it up. The result is that the property of *bona fide* holders is thus exposed to the machinations of mere gamblers, who have only a speculative interest, and do not own a share by way of investment.

The Exports of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1856, exceed those of the previous year, $73,586,916. The nett imports exceed those of the previous year by $64,083,161. The nett exports of specie for 1856, were $41,536,863; for 1855, they were 52,590,529.

The classification of the Domestic Exports of the country is singularly interesting for the magnitude of the great staples, and by comparison with the previous year:

	1856.	1855.
Cotton	$128,382,351	$88,143,844
Bread and Provisions	77,187,301	36,696,131
Tobacco	12,221,843	14,712,468
Rice	2,395,223	1,717,953
Product of the Sea	3,356,787	3,516,894
Of the Forest	10,694,184	12,603,837
Of Factory and Miscel.	32,200,352	35,360,108
Total	$266,438,051	$192,751,235

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—We learn from the *Standard* that the *Register* establishment, exposed to public sale in Raleigh on Friday last, was bid off for John W. Syme, Esq., of the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, at $5,100. Mr. Syme is expected to take personal charge of the paper some time next month.

Mr. Syme has had long experience and has acquired an enviable reputation in his profession, as a genial and gentlemanly editor, generally speaking devoid of personal bitterness, and eschewing personalities.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives on the 8th inst., consisted of attacks upon the President's Message by the Republicans and defence of it by the Democrats. In the Senate, Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, made an elaborate and interesting speech in support of the views of the message, and in vindication of the position taken by the Pennsylvania Democracy. Messrs. Wade, Trumbull and Collamer, spoke on the other side. In the House of Representatives, L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, made the main onslaught on the message and on the Democrats generally.

No business was done in either house. Perhaps, since gentlemen must go through this talk, it is better that they should say their say at once, and then they may get to work, relieved of the matter with which they were charged.

Arrival of the Steamer Arago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The steamer Arago, from Havre, with dates from that port to the 19th, and dates from Cowes to the 20th ult., arrived here at noon.—She brings $45,000 in specie. She passed, on the 25th of November, in lat. 40 38, long. 34 10, the United States steamer Fulton.

The Arago brings home the crew of the brig Maine, of Boston, which foundered at sea, Oct. 16, while on the passage from Franklin, La., to Portland. They were rescued and taken to Havre by the ship Joshua Mauran, from Mobile.

Failure of a Rice Dealer, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The failure of a large rice dealer is announced this evening. His liabilities are said to reach $150,000, all to Charleston houses.

The Evening Post has a despatch stating that Mr. Wheeler, our Minister to Central America, has been recalled.

Heavy Failure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—It is rumored here that Jacob Little, the well known stock broker of this city, has failed to meet his liabilities, to an immense amount.

Another Failure.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The firm of Samuel Henshaw & Sons, Bankers, failed this morning. Liabilities large. Mr. Henshaw, Sr., is trustee of the Portland Railroad, and is connected with various other roads.

Serious Charge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7th.—Two brothers doing a brokerage business in Chatham street, under the name of Tailor & Brother, have been arrested on the charge of being extensive dealers in counterfeit money.—Thirty thousand dollars in spurious bills of banks in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were found on their premises.

THE ALABAMA RIVER BOOMING.—It has been raining almost incessantly for the last two or three days, and it is unnecessary to add that the river is now in admirable boating order—in fact, there seems to be a superfluity of water every where. The "Creek" will doubtless refuse to remain within its "pent-up Utica" any longer than to-day.

[*Mont. Advertiser, Tuesday.*

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Dec. 6, 1856.

SENATE—The Senate did not assemble until after 11 o'clock. There was no business of any interest transacted after the reading of the journal, until they left the Senate Chamber for the House. On their return they immediately adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—After the presentation of reports from the Standing Committees, the following bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees:

Mr. Little, a bill defining the boundaries between Richmond and Montgomery counties. Mr. Hauck, a bill providing for the election of a Special Magistrate for the county of Rowan, to be resident in Salisbury. Mr. Routh, a bill to extend the corporate limits of the city of Raleigh.

A communication from the President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company was, on motion of Mr. Erwin, sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

The Free Suffrage Bill, being the special order of the day, was taken up and passed its third reading—yeas 98, nays 5. The Speaker having announced the final passage of the bill by a constitutional majority, Mr. D. F. Caldwell rose and recorded his solemn protest against the measure, which caused some amusement among the members.

A communication from the President of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

A number of engrossed bills were received from the Senate, and passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Halifax, the engrossed bill providing for the distribution of the public laws was amended, and the rules being suspended, the bill was read the second and third times and passed.

At 12 o'clock, the Senators, preceded by their Speaker and Chief Clerk, entered the House, and, being seated on the Speaker's right, the Speaker of the Senate presiding, tellers were appointed, and the counties called over alphabetically. The official returns give Bragg 57,098; Gilmer, 44,972; Bragg's majority, 12,126. The Senate then returned to their chamber.

After which the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, Dec. 8, 1856.

SENATE.—Mr. Coleman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill dividing the State into eight judicial districts.

On motion of Mr Speight, the door-keepers were ordered to furnish the reporters with copies of all bills and other matters ordered to be printed.

A message was sent to the House, transmitting the Public Treasurer's report, enclosing several Bank reports.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate standing committees:

Mr. Coleman, a bill to repeal the 9th section of the bill incorporating the French Broad Railroad. Mr. Wilder, a bill to re-charter the Bank of the State.—Mr. Houston, a bill to increase the pay of members of the General Assembly and the clerks thereof.—[This bill repeals the present law fixing the pay of members, and provides for paying the Speaker $400, and the members $300 per session, with $5 per day for extra session.] Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a bill to amend the charter of the Tuckasege and Alleghany Turnpike Company. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a resolution in favor of David Taylor and Elizabeth Welch. Mr. Brogden, a bill to emancipate Sam and Sukey, slaves.

The bill to establish the county of Alleghany was taken up. Messrs. Eaton, Cameron, and Pool, opposed the bill, which was defended by Messrs. Coleman, Bryant, Christian, Ramsey, Dockery, and J. W. Thomas. The bill was rejected—yeas 17, nays 25.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Speaker presented a communication from the public Treasurer, enclosing reports from the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and the Banks of Wadesboro' and Washington.

Mr. March, of Davie, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Gilliam introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing for the searching of vessels trading between this State and Northern ports, to prevent the escape of slaves.

Mr. Badham introduced a resolution that no bill, requiring an appropriation or endorsement of State bonds, shall be passed until after the House shall receive the report of the Finance Committee. Mr. Badham made some forcible remarks on the necessity of economy, and stated that the public mind had undergone a change in respect to internal improvement. The Speaker decided that, under the rules of the House, the resolution should lie over one day. Mr Badham appealed from the decision, but afterwards withdrew it. The resolution lies over.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to give Courts of Equity jurisdiction in certain cases of disputed boundaries.

Mr. Reeves introduced a bill to open Yadkin river to the passage of fish.

The bill to aid in the construction of the Western Railroad was taken up. Mr. Badham moved to lay it on the table. By leave of the House, Mr. Shepherd vacated the Chair, and made one of his happiest efforts in favor of the bill. It was an eloquent, able and argumentative appeal in favor of, not only Fayetteville, but the Southern country generally. Not a topic was left untouched which had a bearing on the subject. The speech fully sustained that high character which made Mr. Shepherd the unanimous choice of the Democratic party for his present position.—Mr. Tomlinson bore witness to the former prosperity and the present distressed state of Fayetteville; after which the bill was made the order of the day on Friday next.

After the final passage of some private bills, the bill granting the public lands in Watauga county, for the construction of roads, was read the third time—Amendments to insert other counties were voted down and the bill passed—yeas 58, nays 38.

A few bills, formerly noticed on their second reading, were then read the third time, and sent to the Senate.

After which the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, Dec. 9th, 1856.

SENATE.—Several reports were presented from the standing committees.

A motion, by Mr. Christian, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to create a new county named Alleghany was defeated yesterday, was, after some debate, rejected.—Ayes 16, nays 28.

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorbly on the following bills:

A bill to amend the charter of the Charlotte and Fayetteville Plank Road. A bill to amend the charter of the Tuckasage Turnpike Company. A bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. A bill to amend the charter of Jonathan's Creek Turnpike Company, and a bill to amend the charter of Quellatown Turnpike Company.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, introduced a bill to authorize Turnpike and Plank Road Companies to use stone and gravel in the repair of their roads.

On motion of Mr. Battle, the bill to make the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad the line between the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Houston presented a report from the Committee to whom it had been referred, in favor of the bill concerning the inspection of Turpentine.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the bill granting a sight for a U. S. Hospital, was taken up, and, the rules being suspended, the bill was read the second and third times and passed.

A message was received from the House, with reports from the directors of the Western N. C. Railroad, and the Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

The bill to incorporate the town of Salem, was read second and third times and passed.

The bill to lay off the State into eight judicial districts, was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Brogden introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of Goldsboro'.

The following bills passed their second reading:

A bill to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington Savings Bank. A bill to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road Company. A bill to authorize the Inspectors of Naval Stores, in the town of Wilmington, to guage the article of Turpentine.

The bill amending the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, was read the second and third times and passed.

On motion of Mr. Speight, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—I regret being unable to forward this day's proceedings in the House, but I will supply the deficiency to-morrow, and endeavor to avoid a similar disappointment.

For the Journal.

RALEIGH, Dec. 6, 1856.

On Friday night the Executive mansion was crowded by the beauty and talent at present assembled in Raleigh. Governor and Mrs. Bragg issued cards of invitation for that evening. The numbers that responded to the call proved how deep the popularity of our Governor has pervaded all classes of society. Party lines were forgotten; political bickering hushed, and the rich and the poor assembled to pay their respects to the most popular Chief Magistrate that ever filled the executive chair of North Carolina.—The Governor, "upon hospitable thoughts intent," had profusely provided for the enjoyment of all.—Spirit-stirring music for youthful hearts who love the merry dance—rich sparkling wines flowed freely, drawing forth impromptu flashes of wit and humor; and rich viands to tempt the taste of those who prefer the luxuries of life to its amusements. Mrs Bragg received her numerous guests with a graceful urbanity which won the admiration of those present, and added to the happiness of all. In one saloon the "beautiful and brave" passed the flying hours in the exhilerating waltz and the graceful cotillon; in another, the melting strains of a beautiful songstress gathered around her a charmed auditory—even the votaries of Bacchus paused in their libations to the rosy god to listen, with breathless attention, to the thrilling strains of the witching syren.

But the supper table was the crowning glory of the night. Few, very few, State Capitals could match the dazzling array of beauty which surrounded it and met the bewildered eye on every side. The delighted guests lingered long around it, and the "small hours" of the morning were passed before they tore themselves away. Memory will ever cherish this festive scene, and feel grateful to our talented Governor and his accomplished lady for the fleeting but happy hours spent in their hospitable mansion.

LEBO.

For the Journal.

RALEIGH, December 9th, 1856.

The Commons Hall was filled last night by persons anxious to hear Mr. Rayner's answer to the charges brought against him. Mr. A. Dockery was called to the Chair, Messrs. Harrison of Wake, and Mann of Pasquotank, appointed Secretaries. Mr. Rayner being called upon, commenced by comparing himself to Paul before Agrippa, and likened the Democrats to the persecuting Jews. He then burst into a bitter invective against his political opponents, whom he designated as "jail birds," "cross road hucksters," "bull dogs" and "blood hounds," with many other rhetorical ornaments of more strength than elegance. He drew a contrast between Napoleon and himself, both fighting against united millions, but expressed himself satisfied; such was always the fate of *great men*, who were in *advance* of their age and *benefactors of mankind*. This modest eulogium did not satisfy him until he finished his illustrations by stating he was like Prometheus, chained to a rock, with Democratic vultures tearing his liver. His occasional appeals to the prejudices of his partizans drew forth partial applause. But his evidently labored statement of his Philadelphia proceedings—his wire drawn distinctions between "Union" and "Fusion," were heard in *ominous silence*. Mr. R. evidently felt this, for the remainder of his speech was in a more subdued tone. His final appeal, "not for a justification of his acts or an endorsement of his conduct," but for the meeting to bear witness to the "purity of his motives" was evidently addressed to the feelings, not the judgment of his audience. He sat down evidently dissatisfied either with himself or his hearers. Mr. Outlaw responded to a call, by complaining his name was used without his authority, and declined making a speech. After repeated calls, Mr. Miller came forward and earnestly defended the "American" party generally, from the charge of Abolitionism. His only allusion to Mr. Rayner, was that he felt convinced, in case the North invaded the South, that gentlemen would be found in the front ranks defending her.—This faint praise was thankfully received by Mr. Rayner's friends. We were unable to catch the purport of some resolutions which were read.

Mr. Rayner's defense was a complete failure;—not a new fact was elicited, not a glimmer of light was thrown on the subject, no charge was rebutted. Therefore no just cause was shown why the verdict pronounced by the people and press of North Carolina against Mr. Rayner should be set aside. Nothing remains for that gentleman, but, like the Roman Tyrant of old, to fold his robe gracefully and yield him to his fate. Paul Napoleon Prometheus Rayner the benefactor of mankind, is politically dead. "Peace to his manes."

LEBO.

AN ACT

To repeal the 11th Section of the Act passed in 1854–'55, entitled "An Act to empower the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to establish streets in said town, and for other purposes."

SECTION 1ST. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and the same is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That the 11th Section of the Act passed by the General Assembly in 1854–55 entitled "An Act to empower the Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington to establish streets in said Town and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2ND. *Be it further enacted:* That hereafter in the election of the Commissioners for the Town of Wilmington, all persons who are citizens of said town who shall have paid their town taxes, and shall have resided in said town six months next preceding such election, and are otherwise qualified to vote for members in the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote in said eleetion; and the person or persons holding or managing any such election, are hereby authorized and empowered (if required) to administer an oath to any person offering to vote in any such election, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is qualified to vote, and to conduct said election in all other respects as in the election of Members of the General Assembly.

SECTION 3RD. *Be it further enacted:* That so much of the 8th Section, Chapter 60th of the Revised Code as vests the appointment of two inspectors of flour, provisions, forage, &c., in the Commissioners of said town, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 4TH. *Be it further enacted:* That said inspectors shall hereafter be appointed by the County Court of New Hanover at the next ensuing County Court after the passage of this Act, in [like] manner as inspectors of naval stores are now appointed.

SECTION 5TH. *Be it further enacted:* That the inspectors so appointed shall hold and discharge the duties of their office until the March term of the County Court in the year 1858: at which time a new appointment shall be made for the term of two years, and regularly thereafter at the March term of said Court in each alternate year.

SECTION 6TH. *Be it further enacted:* That said Court shall have the right to specify what articles shall be inspected, the mode of inspection, and the fees to be paid for the same.

SECTION 7TH *Be it further enacted:* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly on the 5th day of December, A. D., 1856.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
W. W. AVERY,
Speaker of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Office of Secretary of State*

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand, this 6th day of December, 1856.

W. HILL,
Secretary of State.

A WALKING JEWEL CASE.—The Moscow correspondent of the London Times gives a portrait of Prince Esterhazy as he appeared at his own state ball; "He was dressed with all that wonderful and yet tasteful magnificence which has made his name famous; the dark sable-trimmed pelisse, with streams and lakes of diamonds and pearls studding every fold and filtering through every crevice, the color of which, whether puce, or black, or deep blue; I cannot determine; the tunic covered from throat to waste with orders in diamonds, crosses and badges of knighthood, ribands and stars, and precious stones; the purple or mareon colored boots crusted with pearls and diamonds, and the sword with its hilt a very mirror of light."

In some countries the Prince would be denominated a "snob."

GAS WORKS IN CITIES.—The London *Times* is remonstrating earnestly against the location of gas works in cities. It quotes from the mortality statistics of London to show that in the districts where the gas houses are located, the proportion of deaths to the population is nearly twice that of other districts, with no other cause for the difference but the disagreeable and deadly effluvia from the gas works.

Electoral College of North-Carolina.

On Wednesday, the 3d instant, the Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, assembled in the Senate chamber of the capitol, in Raleigh. The following gentlemen, being the whole number of Electors, were present:

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " WM. J. ELOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

On motion of Mr. Blow, Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell County, was appointed to preside over the College; who, being conducted to the Chair, returned his thanks for the honor in the following address:

Electors for the State of North-Carolina:

I thank you for the honor conferred of selecting me to preside over your deliberations.

We have assembled to discharge the highest and most impressive duty known or performed, for a sovereign State, by any of her citizens—to vote for a ruler over this confederacy, in place of him who now occupies that place, and whose setting sun is as lustrous as its rising, and whose future life will be looked to by the citizens of the Union with interest and affection.

By the requirements of the federal constitution, it is imperative that some one be selected to whom shall be transferred the power of executing the laws of the land. The manner in which this duty is discharged by us, presents a striking contrast to the course pursued by other nations in attaining the like result—Nothing to intimidate us, no scene of violence before us, but calmly and quietly in this small chamber, surrounded by the people and their representatives, we assist to take one from the walks of private life, and place him in a position than which none is more honorable among the sons of men. Nor does this change produce a derangement of the social system or a destruction of the machinery of the government. On the contrary, the laws will be as effective, the citizen as secure in all of his rights, and property of all its protection, as if our action to-day was ordinary in its character and limited in its results. Yet, it is of a magnitude to be weighed in no earthly balances, and of a value assignable by no human calculus. Fanatics hostile to one section of the Union, have disturbed the quiet harmony and sisterly affection heretofore entwining the States together, and have proceeded to that fearful extent, that many good men were almost prepared to lift aside the dark veil of disunion and see what lay beyond. Let us trust that our action to-day will aid in arresting, at least for a season, the fiery flood of fanaticism, instill courage into the weak, and give quiet and high hopes to the heart of the patriot, that one further step is taken for the preservation of the Union.

Nor is it an insignificant cause of congratulation that other States have come to the rescue when danger was abroad in the land, and forebodings as to the future safety of the republic were stealing slowly but surely over the hearts of the people; while, on the contrary, it is a matter of profound sorrow, that other States seem to have forgotten the obligations they owed the South, the interests we have in common, the glories and traditions of our forefathers, and above all, the requirements of the constitution.

But let us humbly hope that the Great Author of all Good will incline the hearts of the people of these States to do that which is right and refram from that which is wrong, and thereby preserve a republic upon whose preservation hangs the happiness and prosperity of an intelligent and great nation.

Mr. Settle moved that, for the further organization of the College, Quent. Busbee, of the City of Raleigh, be requested to act as their Secretary.

A communication from his Excellency Gov. Bragg was then read, after which,

Mr. Shaw moved that the College proceed to vote by ballot for President of the United States, and he nominated therefor JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania. The ten votes of the State were then cast for James Buchanan, under the superintendence of Messrs. Williams and Waring, tellers.

Upon this result being announced,

Mr. Avery moved that the College proceed to vote for Vice President of the United States, and he nominated therefor JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. The ten votes of the State were then cast for John C. Breckinridge, the same gentlemen acting as tellers.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, a committee of two was appointed to superintend the signing, sealing, and directing the certificates of the votes—Messrs. Shaw and Avery composed the committee.

Edward G. Haywood, of the City of Raleigh, on motion of Mr. Wilder, was appointed messenger to take charge of and deliver the list of votes to the President of the United States' Senate, in Washington.

Mr. Avery offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Electoral College of North-Carolina, on behalf of the Democratic voters in this State, tender to Gen. Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, their grateful acknowledgments for the signal devotion to the constitutional rights of all the States of the Union, exhibited by him, during his entire administration of the affairs of the general government.

Resolved further, That the President will carry with him, when he retires from his present position, the sincere wish of every patriotic heart in the republic, that the close of his life may be as serene and blissfull, as his career as President, has been triumphant and prosperous.

The College then took a recess until half past 3 o'clock; at which time the Electors reassembled, when Mr. Shaw, from the committee, reported the certificates as ready for signing. The same were then signed, and one copy thereof delivered to the messenger, with instructions.

Mr. Martin introduced the following resolutions which were unanimouaiy adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Electoral College are herewith tendered to the Senate, for the use of their chamber.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Electors are likewise tendered to the President and Secretary for the able and courteous manner in which they have discharged the duties of the various positions as signed them.

The College then adjourned.

—

The occasion was one of deep interest, a large number of persons being present. The action of the College was marked by much dignity of manner.—When the names of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE were announced, there was general and enthusiastic applause among the spectators.

Mr. Avery, upon offering the Resolutions in relation to FRANKLIN PIERCE, spoke for some minutes with much animation and eloquence. His remarks, and the Resolutions, met a cordial response in the hearts of all present.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From Mexico.—Surrender of Vidaurri.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The Mexican Consul at this city has official advices from Matamoras stating that Vidauri had succumbed and entered into a treaty with General Lunda, acknowledging Commonfort's government, and promising obedience.

Removal and Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Star says that Judge Lecompt of Kans

Arrival of Steamer Atlantic—four days later from Europe.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 9th.—The Collins steamer Atlantic has just passed here going up to New York.—She brings Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 26th ult.

The steamer Asia arrived out on the evening of the 22nd. Her news had no effect on the cotton market, which was dull and unchanged, excepting a slight turn in favor of the buyer. The sales for the three days amounted to 15,000 bales, of which 500 bales were taken for export. No sales to speculators.

ENGLAND.—The British government has given official notice of their intention to furnish ships to make additional soundings for the Atlantic telegraph; also for laying down the cable, and to guarantee four per cent. upon the capital stock of the company.

GENERAL NEWS.—The Schleswig Holstein Dutchies affair is quiet for the moment. Naples presents no new novelty.

The Neufchatel question is not invested with any serious danger.

The Anglo-French alliance, though pregnant with speculations, may be regarded as settled.

The German journals are fruitful of rumors. The Augsburg Gazette publishes a statement from Vienna that Baron Bourqueney proposes to settle the Belgrade difficulty by splitting the differences and making the frontier pass to the north of Belgrade, but south of the Lake Yalpuk. This proposal had not been deemed acceptable.

Gazette Universalle has a letter from Vienna, dated Oct. 14, stating that it had been announced that the Congress of Paris would not meet a second time, and that Commissioners of the five Great Powers would meet at Constantinople to settle the questions now pending as to the Principalities, Belgrade and the Isle of Serpeants. This, however, is quite wrong. Nothing has been settled on the subject, and the negotiations are still going on.

The extraordinary activity which prevails in the Russian ship-building establishments of the Black Sea has awakened distrust in England, and that power has lately applied to France for the purpose of making a joint representation to Russia on the subject, it being notorious that at this moment the Czar has twelve men-of-war in the Black Sea. It is believed that the cabinet of the Tuileries has not deemed such an interpellation opportune at this present time.

From Paris there is not any stirring news. The *Debats* announces that the Marquis Antonia, the Neapolitan Envoy, received his passports on Friday.

The Assemblee Nationale, in an article six columns long, headed "*Let us be friends but not tools of England,*" replies to the attacks of the London Times.

There is nothing positive known as yet of the fate of Herat. It appears, however, that the hopes entertained of getting possession of the city by friendly means had not been realized. The data as to the real position of the besieged was exceedingly vague. It is said that they suffer severely from famine, but that the Persian troops were but little better off—Bokhara merchants, who have come from Herat within the last month, state that at the time of their passing through the city the siege operations of the Persians were scarcely perceptible, and that there was barely a blockade of the principal gates. Provisions and caravans entered freely by other outlets.

The Privateering Question.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

The following letter was transmitted with the papers accompanying the President's Message:

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF RUSIA,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1856.

To the Hon. Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, &c.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has the honor, in compliance with the order of his Government, of addressing the following communication to the Hon. Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States:

The attention of the Emperor has in an eminent degree dwelt on the proposition by which the United States answered the invitation which had been extended to them to accede to the declaration of the 14th of April. His Majesty entirely concurs in the views of the Government of the United States, which the Hon. Mr. Marcy has laid down in his equally lucid as temperate note of 28th of July. The proposition of the Federal Government in the opinion of his imperial Majesty deserves so much the more to be taken into consideration, that the honorable Secretary of State argues not for the exclusive interests of the United States, but for those of the whole of mankind.

The Imperial Government would have room for self gratulation, should its concurrence contribute to the adoption of the proposition of the United States; and should all the Powers, by a common resolution proclaimed in the face of the world, agree to apply to private property on the seas the same principles of inviolability which belligerents profess for property on land, the undersigned is accordingly instructed to notify the Hon. Mr. Marcy that His Majesty the Emperor accepts, for his part, the condition under which the United States consents to the abolition of privateering, namely: that the private property of the subjects and citizens of the contracting parties shall in times of war be respected by their respective naval forces, as well as by those of all the powers which may *join in this declaration*.

The *undersigned* is equally instructed to declare to the Hon. Secretary of State, that should the propositions of the United States become the subject of a collective deliberation, the vote of the Imperial Cabinet is pledged to them. The undersigned improves this opportunity to tender to Mr. Marcy the assurance of his very high consideration.

STOECKEL.

Naval—the Savannah.

The U. S. frigate "Savannah," which has recently been relieved by the frigate "St. Lawrence," as the flag ship of the Brazil station, has just arrived at this port from Rio Janeiro. Considering that she has performed a full cruise on the Atlantic coast of South America, she is looking remarkably well. She was built at the New York Navy Yard in 1842—and has made three or four long cruises. She was twenty-two years on the stocks—being one of those first-class frigates which were commenced soon after the war with Great Britain, and which have been launched only as their services were required. One of them, the "Sabine," which was launched at our Navy Yard a year ago, has not been fitted for sea—and another, the "Santee," is still on the stocks at Portsmouth.—Though the rate of the Savannah is only 44 guns, yet she carries 50; eight eight inch, and forty-two thirty-two's. Her burthen is 1726 tons, and her complement of officers and men 480.

In 1843, she was the flag ship of Commodore Dallas, in the Pacific, and on her outward passage took a commercial agent to Buenos Ayres. In the year following, Commodore Dallas died on board of her, and was succeeded by Commodore Sloat; who before the close of the cruise was relieved by Commodore Shubrick. In 1849, she was sent to Boston, under the command of Capt. Wm. L. Hudson, to be docked, and then sent to the Pacific again as the flag ship of Commodore Jones, who was subsequently relieved by Commodore McCauley. Some three or four years ago she became Commodore Salter's flag ship, on the Brazil station, who was succeeded by Capt. Mercer, under whose command she now returns home.

The old "Savannah" has rendered good service, and her officers have always given a good account of her qualities. One of her commanders reported that she could easily make ten and a half (10½) knots by the wind, and on one occasion had made thirteen (13) knots free. This is almost clipper speed.

Journal of Commerce.

GREAT YIELD.—Mr. Williamson Page, of the county of Wake, N. C., raised the following crops on one acre of land, viz:—In September, 1855, he seed one bushel of wheat mixed with turnip seed, from which he raised forty-five bushels of wheat and about 800 bushels of turnips. In June, 1856, he planted the same ground in corn and peas, and has harvested fifty-one bushels of corn, and sixty-four bushels of peas. The only fertilizer used was stable manure. Who can beat this?

MAGNANIMITY.—The N. Y. Mirror says that a short time since, in New Haven, a gentleman died, leaving his estate, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, to a married daughter, and putting off his sons with a trifling sum. The daughter, with the full concurrence of her husband, destroyed her father's will, and divided her inheritance with her brothers, reserving to herself only one equal share.

"BLEEDING KANSAS."—The St. Louis Democrat publishes a letter dated Lawrence, the 24th ult., signed by Col. J. A. Harvey and ninety free State settlers, denouncing the Kansas Aid Society as a speculating concern, originating in Massachusetts, and warning all honest donators to be duped no longer for "Bleeding Kansas."

We take pleasure in republishing the annexed correspondence. Lt. Davis is favourably known to our citizens as a member of the Commission appointed to examine and report upon the Cape Fear Bar.

From the Boston Transcript.

Scientific.

We publish the following correspondence with great pleasure. The letters explain themselves, and the matters to which they relate are highly honorable to all the parties connected therewith:

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
CAMBRIDGE, November 24, 1856.

COMMANDER C. H. DAVIS—DEAR SIR:—Now that your official connexion with us has ceased, and you are about to leave and assume the duties which have been assigned you by the Navy Department, it will not be improper for those whom you have associated with yourself in the preparation of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac to give formal expression to the opinions and sentiments they have long entertained. You will therefore pardon a brief review of the past.

The establishment of an American Nautical Almanac after the Coast Survey and Nautical Observatory seemed a fitting additional step in our commercial and scientific progress; and although it might not have been considered as an immediate national necessity so long as we should consent to be under obligation to the British Nautical Almanac, still it was felt by the most eminent scientific men of the country to be particularly desirable, not only as subserving our great commercial interests, but also as a stimulus to the study of geographical, nautical, and astronomical science.

You were among those who held these opinions most strongly; and the prominent part you acted must justly be regarded as the principal cause which led to its establishment.

Your appointment as the first superintendent to carry out the patriotic and generous intentions of the Government, by inaugurating so important a work and laying its foundations, was the testimony awarded you by common consent.

The difficulty and responsibility of the situation would have been materially lessened could you at once have drawn to your assistance a sufficient number of practical astronomers conversant with and expert in the complicated and laborious computations necessary in the preparation of the work; but the reverse was the case. Many of your assistants needed to be educated in the practical details of the work before their services could be of much use.

Neither should it be forgotten, in view of such difficulties, how easily you might have reduced your assistants to the level of mere *computing machines*, ins ead of instituting that enlightened and sagacious policy which has been the soul of your administration, and which, with the greatest economy, has contributed so much to stimulate and encourage the cultivation of those very sciences upon which the Almanac its highest usefulness depends.

It is sufficient to add that many of your scientific brethren throughout the country have given your labors their unqualified approval.

And now, in conclusion, permit us to express to you the sentiments of esteem, gratitude, and affection to which your daily kindness and courtesy, for so many long years, so eminently entitle you.

You will go to your new post of duty with our best wishes for your health and happiness, with the sincere hope that your life and usefulness may long remain to your country, and that you may return to the bosom of your family and to your friends with that fame you cannot fail to earn, and which will be the common pride of us all.

Please accept the accompanying edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica as a slight token of all we fail to express and believe us ever, your faithful friends and obedient servants,

J. D. RUNKLE,
JOS. WINLOCK, U. S. N.
BENJ. PEIRCE,
W. C. KERR,
E. J. LOOMIS,
CHAUNCEY WRIGHT,
G. EASTWOOD,
C. H. SPRAGUE,
T. H. SAFFORD,
J. E. OLINER,
J. B. BRADFORD.

CAMBRIDGE, NOV. 24, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have received, with no common emotions of pride and pleasure, your farewell letter.

I shall always look back upon our association with the most sincere gratification, not only on account of its uninterrupted harmony, but on account also of the advantage derived from habitual intercourse with educated gentlemen devoted to the pursuit of science, and honorably ambitious through its advancement to increase the reputation and promote the welfare of the country.

Something has already been done in theoretical astronomy of permanent value; but the present plans of improvement, justified by the last liberal appropriation of Congress for the continuation of the work, will, if supported by future means and happily carried out, give a wonderful impulse to the progress of astronomy in America.

While looking forward to this, we must not forget our great obligations to some of the prominent astronomers and mathematicians of the country for their support and encouragement of the *Ephemeris* upon the most liberal and enlightened basis.

We owe a great deal to the sympathy and assistance of Professor Bache, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Professor Henry, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; to Professor Kendall, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Phillips, of the University of North Carolina; and to Professors Coffin, Chauvenet, and Hubbard, of the Navy. They have aided us with their influence, instructed us with their counsel, and encouraged us by their sympathy.

And we are still more indebted for the present prosperity and future promise of the work to the gentlemen who, since its foundation, have controlled the affairs of that department of the Government to which it belongs. Fortunately for us, they have been gentlemen of the most liberal education and enlarged views.

Your valuable present is rendered doubly welcome by the kind words which accompany it.

Wishing you all possible happiness and success in life, I am, most faithfully, your friend,

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS,
Commander U. S. Navy.

To J. D. Runkle, Esq., Prof. J. Winlock, U. S. N., Prof. Benj. Peirce, Prof. W. C. Kerr, &c.

DISTANCES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC BY THE VARIOUS ROUTES.—The Boston Post gives the following as the correct distances across the Atlantic by the various routes (circle sailing) as furnished it by Lieut. Maury:

	Geographical Miles.
Philadelphia (via Delaware Capes) to Liverpool,	3,690
New York to Southampton,	2,980
New York to Liverpool,	2,880
New York to Glasgow,	2,800
Boston to Liverpool,	2,720
Boston to Belfast,	2,620
Boston to Galway,	2,520
Cape Race (Newfoundland) to Galway,	1,730

CARD.

Having secured the services of J. HELZINGER as Cutter and Foreman in our *Custom Department*, we are now prepared to fill all orders for COATS, PANTS AND VESTS to particular measures. Mr. H. comes to us with a reputation too well established to need any comment.

We now have the best workmen in this country, and respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish satisfaction in fit and workmanship.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Merchant Tailors, &c., 38 Market street.

Nov. 26.—68-1m—13-4t.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dandruff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

☞ WE WISH IT DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD, that we do not care to open any new account. We do too much credit business already, and beg all such as desire us to add their names to our list, to pay cash and abandon the idea that we shall appreciate any more credit customers.—We are compelled to pursue this course. We have no money to credit out at 6 per cent.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
38 Market Street.
Dec. 5th, 1856 76-6t—15-1t

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m Agent for the proprietor.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. T. D. Towels, Mr. J. R. CREWS, to Miss MARGARET E. HERRING, daughter of Samuel Herring, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday, Dec. 10th, in the 29th year of his age, FRANCIS NASH WADDELL. His disease was Consumption; he bore the pains of this wasting and harassing illness with surpassing gentleness and equanimity, and when his hour was come, his calm, brave, honest soul passed quietly away.

It is consoling to the grief of his mourning kindred to know that the friends whom he loved, were permitted to soothe his last moments. Friends, who like kindred, appreciated the truth and worth of his character, and loved him for his warm heart, his honest bearing, his high spirit, his generous self-devotion and his dauntless courage.

In Onslow county, on the 4th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. S. J. COX, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas, of Duplin, and consort of Harvey Cox, Esq., of Onslow county, aged 40 years and 1 month. She left a disconsolate husband and five children to mourn her death. Mrs. Cox was a loving wife, an affectionate mother and a kind mistress. She was very kind to the poor and very much respected by all who knew her. COM.

At her residence, at Moore's Creek, in New Hanover Co., on the 29th ult., JANE REGISTER, consort of Michael Register, in the 48th year of her age, after a protracted illness of two weeks, which she endured with patience and christian fortitude, being rational to the last. The deceased had lived a consistent member of the Baptist Church, at Moore's Creek, for several years. She leaves a kind and affectionate husband and six children to mourn their loss. She commanded what she greatly merited—the universal esteem of all her neighbors and all who knew her. COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 4. Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to Lamout & Monk; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

5. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Dec. 6—Schr. Fox, Wixon, from Stone's Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Belle, Moore, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Alba, Taylor, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss.

Br. Schr. British Queen, Johnson, from Nassua, N. P., to G. W. Davis; with salt, fruit and specie.

Dec. 7. Schr. J. H. Flanner, Thompson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. John A Stanly, Simmons, from New York, to T. C Worth; with mdze.

Steamer James R. Grist, Beaman, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Dec. 8—Brig Rio Grande, McCobb, from Boston, to Jas. C. Smith & Co.

9—Schr. Araminta, Marshall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Dec. 9—Schr. Iowa, Babbitt, from Hyde county, to Master; with corn, oats, &c.

Schr. Eureka, Gummer, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

10—Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Queen of the South, Neff, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. J. S. Wilson, Martin, 60 hours from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Cooper, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Dec. 10—Brig Forester, Lloyd, from Bath, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay.

Schr. Emily, Cheesebro, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Brig Oscela, Frazier, from Gaudaloupe, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Brig Morning Light, Huff, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Brig Royalston, Robinson, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin.

Brig Humboldt, Gamage, from Boston, to Jas. C. Smith & Co.

Schr. R. Bullwinkle, Cutlar, from New York, to Peirce & Dudley.

CLEARED.

Dec. 4. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Worth, O'Neal, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hallock, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

5. Schr Eldorado, Horton, for N. York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Dec. 6—Schr. W. H. Hazard, Larsen, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, pea nuts, &c.

Schr. Rhoda & Beulah, Robbins, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Myrover, Jackson, for New York, T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Brig Howard, Race, for Martinique, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

Dec. 6. Brig Delmont Locke, Park, for Cuba, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber.

Dec. 8—Schr. Adele, Hobart, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

9—Schr. F. A. Godwin, Fairchild, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Dec. 10—Schr. Henry Horton, Giles, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Br. Schr. Orbit, DeWolfe, for Cuba, by G. W. Davis; with lumber,

Dec. 11—Schr. Ella, Dole, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores and lumber.

Schr. George Mangham, Scudder, for Baltimore, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores and lumber.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher

He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.

The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.

The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.

The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.

REV. JAMVS M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.

☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of four hundred dollars, against Jones, Moore & Co., dated about the 1st Nov. 1854, made payable to the Subscriber. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as it has been paid to the proper owner.

MARGARET MURPHY.
Nov. 20th, 1856 15-3t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained letters testamentary on the Estate of Daniel Bordeaux, at the December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testator, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said testator, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. W. LAMB, Executor.
Dec. 12.—15-6t.

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Mrs. E. M. JOHNSON, Governess and Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss S. R. KERR, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss R. J. DOUGHERTY, Music Teacher.

THE next session of this Institution will commence Thursday the fifteenth January.

The Trustees can state with confidence, that they have secured an able and efficient corps of Teachers—have employed an obliging and energetic Steward, and hesitate not in saying that they can offer every inducement to be found in Institutions of similar character.

Rates of Tuition are for the higher branches,	$15 00
Intermediate Studies,	12 00
Primary "	8 00
French "	10 00
Music, with the use of Instrument,	20 00

JAMES S. McQUEEN, Sec'y.
Dec. 12, 1856. 15-3t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from fishing or in any way trespassing upon his lands and fishery, located upon the Banks, upon both sides of New Topsail Inlet, extending twenty-five acres on the West of said Inlet, and fifty acres on the East, as he is determined to enforce the penalties of the Law upon all such trespassers.

J. W. HOWARD.
Dec. 12th, 1856 15-4t*

MASONIC DEDICATION.

THE Dedication of Siloam Lodge No. 178, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County, N. C., will take place on the 27th instant.

Members of Sister Lodges, trancient Brethren and the public generally, are invited to attend and participate in the festivities of the occasion.

Dec. 1st, A. D., 1856. A. L. 5856.
By order of the Lodge.
JAS. E. WARD, Secretary.
Dec. 12th, 1856. 15-2t.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, and close the last Thursday in May, 1857, under the following Faculty:

REV. S. M. FROST, A. M., President and Professor of Ancient Languages, &c.

J. P. NELSON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.

L. F. WHITAKER, Esq., Professor of Music.

Miss OLIVIA WRIGHT, Assistant in Music.

Miss J. E. GILBERT, Teacher of French, Drawing and Painting.

Miss MARGARET CAMPBELL, in charge of the Preparatory Department.

Expenses per Session in the College Department, for Board and Tuition.....$70 00

Expenses per Session in the Preparatory Department, for Board and Tuition..... 60 00

For Circulars giving further information, apply to
S. M. FROST, President.
Dec. 12th, 1856 15-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Onslow County.

Superior Court of Law, November Term, 1856.
Christian Williams *vs.* Joseph Williams.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Williams, the defendant, is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law make publication in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said Joseph Williams to appear, answer, plead or demur, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness O. B. Sanders, Clerk of our Superior Court of Law for the County of Onslow, and State aforesaid, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1856.

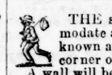
Issued 2d day of December, 1856.
O. B. SANDERS, C. S. C.
Dec 12, 1856 [Pr. adv. $5] 15-6w

DENTIST!

J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.

All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.
Oct. 10th, 1856. 30-3m

NEGROES.



THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES consigned to him. Building known as the OLD COUNTY JAIL, situated upon the corner of Second and Princess street.

A wall will be built around the whole lot, thus securing the NEGROES without close confinement.

Liberal cash advances made when required.
M. CRONLY,
Sept. 18, '56.—11-tf—3-tf. Broker and Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th day of December, instant, at the Plantation of the late Frederick A. Moore, on the Sound, all the PERISHABLE PROPERTY, CATTLE, HORSES, and STOCK, belonging to the estate, will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

At the same time and place about FIFTY VALUABLE NEGROES, MEN, WOMEN and BOYS, will be hired out for one year, the hirers giving bond with good security.

THOS. C. MOORE, Administrator,
Dec. 4th, 1856 75-3t—14-ts

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanover, on accommodating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person desirous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or making application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN COWAN,
R. H. COWAN,
J. L. MEARES.
Dec. 4, 1856. 75-1w—14-tf.

GLUE.

20 BBLS. DISTILLERS' GLUE. For sale by
Dec. 10. WILLARD & CURTIS.

PORK.

51 BBLS. MESS PORK, per Schr. L. P. Smith. For sale by
Dec. 10. WILLARD & CURTIS.

MULLETS.

100 BBLS. NO. 1 MULLETS, in Pork Bbls, now landing. For sale by
Dec. 10. WILLARD & CURTIS.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Mortgage to me, made by George Hooper, to secure the payment of certain debts in said deed specified, I shall proceed to sell publically at the Turpentine Still on Wetash Swamp, on Saturday the 27th inst., the following named property: About 8000 acres of Turpentine and Farming lands on said Wetash Swamp, and lying betwixt it and Waccamaw River; also, a Turpentine Distillery with all the fixtures belonging thereto, and the tools necessary for carrying on the Turpentine business, with 8 Mules, Waggons, Gear, &c.; a Buggy and Harness; Saddles and Bridles; Oxen and Cows; also, said Hooper's interest in one half of a Steam Circular Saw Mill with all machinery and tools thereunto belonging, and the lots and buildings and Wharf thereon; also a Warehouse and Wharf adjoining; a Pile Driver and all the lumber at said Mill then undisposed of; also three Garden lots adjoining the Town of Smithville.

A rare opportunity is here offered for carrying on the Turpentine and Timber business, and for making some as fine Corn and Cotton Farms as can befound in this section of North Carolina; also, for carrying on the milling business where a plenty of Timber can be had; and vessels drawing 10 feet water can come and take away the lumber with safety at any season of the year, the Mill being situated within 12 miles of the Ocean. Terms made known at the time of sale. For further particulars, apply to George Hooper on the premises, or to the subscriber. JOHN DAWSON.
Dec 5th, 1856. 75-6t—15-ts.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.

CANVASS by the yard and on Stretchers;
Oil Colors in small tubes;
Nut Oil for mixing colors;
Water Colors in boxes and by the single cake;
Tracering Linen;
Drawing Paper;
Camel's Hair, Sable and Bristle Brushes and Pencils;
Pallets and Pallet Knives;
Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c. A first rate Stock now on hand at S. W. WHITAKER'S.
Dec. 5th, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;
40 do do Hazart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Sealed Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches;
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases Shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel. Besides a good many other articles, too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIGGE,
Nov. 26th 37 North Water Street.

OVERSEER WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, bringing good testimonials of character, can find employment, at fair wages, in above capacity, by applying to the subscriber, on his plantation, in Brunswick county. JOHN H. HILL.

N. B.—One acquainted with the culture of Rice and Turpentine would be preferred.
Nov. 29.—71 & 14-tf [Commercial copy.]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, of the late firm of Heyer & Von Glahn, will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street, where he will keep a general assortment of goods in the Grocery line, suitable for this market. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally.

H. VONGLAHN.
Wilmington, Sept 30, 1856 5—2l-tf

G. PRIGGE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROGER, 37 North Water Street, (Store formerly occupied by Wessel & Eilers,) Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 26th, 1856 68-tf

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THOSE SAWS stamped J. M. ROBINSON are manufactured of the finest quality Cast Steel, by the very best workmen. They are tempered by Sylvester's Patent Tempering Machine; (which tempers more evenly, and renders the blade stiffer to the guage of plate than any other aparatus,) and ground on Southwell's Patent Saw Grinding Machine; the only machine that will grind a Circular Saw perfectly true. For sale by

July 1, 1856. J. M. ROBINSON & SON
P S.—Saws of every kind made to order.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEYER & VONGLAHN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties, and the firm's name will be used in liquidation thereof. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the said firm will present the same for settlement. J. C. HEYER,
H. VONGLAHN.
Wilmington, Sept. 30, 1856 5—2l-tf

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices in filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25	NAVAL STORES,			
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	7 00	Virgin	0 00	@	2 40
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00	Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 40
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard	0 00	@	1 40
Tallow	16	@	17	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 55
Adamantine	25	@	30	do., in order	0 00	@	1 65
Sperm	35	@	50	Pitch, do	0 00	@	1 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				Rosin, No. 1, 3	00	@	4 50
Java	16	@	18	do. No. 2, 1	25	@	1 50
Laguayra	13	@	14	do. No. 3, 1	07½	@	1 10
Rio	10½	@	12½	Sp'ts Turp, ℔ gallon	00	@	40
St Domingo	10½	@	11½	Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
COTTON, ℔ lb.	11	@	12	OILS, ℔ gallon.			
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	75	@	80	Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
DOMESTICS,				Linseed, raw	1 15	@	20
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8½	do. boiled	1 15	@	25
Yarn, ℔ lb	17	@	17½	PEA NUTS, bush.	1 25	@	1 35
EGGS, ℔ doz	25	@	28	POTATOES,			
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Sweet, ℔ bush	70	@	75
Spts. Turp.	1 50	@	2 00	Irish, do	0 00	@	0 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	40	@	45	do. ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
FISH, ℔ bbl,				PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50	N. C. Bacon,			
Mac're., No 1	00	@	20 00	Hams	15	@	00
do. No. 2	00	@	13 00	Middlings	11	@	11½
do. No. 3	5 50	@	6 50	Shoulders	10½	@	11
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00	Hog round	13	@	14
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00	Western Bacon,			
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00	Middlings	9½	@	10
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,				Shoulders	7½	@	9
Family	0 00	@	7 75	N. C. Lard	15	@	16
☞ Extra	0 00	@	7 50	West'n do	15	@	15½
Superfine	0 00	@	7 25	Butter	24	@	26
Fine	6 75	@	7 00	Cheese	11½	@	12½
GRAIN, ℔ bush.				Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	20 00	@	21 00
Corn	61	@	63	do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Oats	40	@	42	Beef, Mess	14 00	@	16 00
White Beans	0 00	@	1 50	do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
Pease, Cow	77½	@	80	POULTRY			
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00	Chickens, live

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1856.

The Reports.

Many of the leading facts and suggestions in the reports of the heads of the various departments, are embodied or referred to in the Message of the President, already laid before our readers. We will briefly condense the most important parts not therein given.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives the receipts for the last fiscal year at $73,-918, 141 46, and the expenditures for the same time, at $72.948 892 02. These expenditures have been for purposes as follows:—

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous.	$25,274,330.99
Interior, pensions, and Indians	3,872,836.64
War	16,918,190.89
Navy	14.077,047.12
Redemption of the public debt, interest and premium	12,776, 390.39
Total	$72,948,792.02

The receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, '57, are estimated at $72.955,310 37, and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, the receipts are estimated at the same amount.

The domestic and foreign goods exported during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1856, amount to $326,964,981, and the imports to $314,639,942.—The continued growth of our trade and the consequent increase of our imports and exports show that the receipts from customs must, each year become greater, and demand a reduction of the existing rates of duties, and the admission duty free of several articles of raw material. The Secretary believes in *ad valorem duties*, but goes for raising revenue by a duty on imports rather than by direct taxation.

In regard to the woolen manufacture, various statistics are given, in reply to resolutions of the House of Representatives. It appears that in 1840 we manufactured woolen goods to the value of $20,696,999, and, in addition, imported manufactures of wool to the value of $8,652,785; amounting, in all, to a consumption of woolen goods at the rate of $1 71 for each person in the United States. In 1850, the amount manufactured was $43,207,545, and the imports of the same, $16,976,575, making, in all, an average consumption of $2 59½ worth of woolen goods for each person. The manufactures for 1855 are estimated at $56,406,786, and the importations at $23,-296,383, or, in all, an average consumption of $2 93 worth of woolen goods for each person in the United States. The Secretary urges the admission of wool *duty free.*

The Secretary gives the statistics of the iron business, but does not appear to favor any change in the tariff on that article. From the census of 1840, it appeared that we produced and manufactured iron and steel that year to the amount of 29,909,162; and imported iron and steel and the manufactures of iron and steel to the amount of $7,088,739. In 1850, we produced and manufactured iron and steel to the amount of $60,485,653, and imported then to the amount of $17,524,459. At the same ratio of increase, in 1855, the produce and manufacture of iron and steel would amount to $78,406,538, and the imports to $23 945,274.

It would appear that the more general employment of steam tonnage, in the commerce between the United States and foreign nations, and especially Great Britain and France, has a tendency to seriously diminish the sailing tonnage employed in the same trade; and as the steam tonnage is, to a great extent, in the hands of the British, the result has been a temporary reduction, or, at least, a check, to the growth of our tonnage. The Secretary thinks that the burden of light-money to which our tonnage is subjected in the ports of Great Britain and other commercial nations, should be removed by mutual agreement, or met by countervailing legislation on our part. So also with tonnage duty in the ports of France and some other commercial countries.

The product of the agriculture and manufactures of the United States during the last year are estimated at $2,012,520,539.

The Secretary renews substantially his recommendations made in former messages, for the simplification and modification of the tariff, and the reduction of the revenue.

The Postmaster General's report shows the number of post offices in June 30, 1856, to have been 25,-565—being an increase of 4,664 in four years. On the 30th of June there were in operation nearly 8,-000 mail-routes, the length of which is estimated at 239 642 miles, costing $6,356,474, divided as follows: 20,323, miles of railroad, 14,951 steamboat, and 50,-453 coach lines, and nearly 154,000 miles of inferior grades. The increase during the last fiscal year was nearly 20,000 miles of railroad, and 332 miles of steamboat, 1,250 miles of coach lines, and 8,200 miles of inferior grades. In Nebraska and Kansas 2,-238 miles were added to the length of routes. Between the 1st of July, 1852, and July 1st, 1856, the railroad service was increased 10,177 miles, exhibiting the fact that within that time the description of service was more than doubled. On the 1st of December, 1856, the length of railroad routes had increased to 21,310 miles, and the total cost for this service at that date amounted to $2,403,747. The whole cost of the inland service on the 1st of July was $6 526.028.

The Secretary alludes to the Panama Railroad Company seizing on the occasion of the withdrawal of the steamers via Nicaragua to force the department to pay what he considers an exorbitant price across the isthmus; and he recommends the making of a regular contract not exceeding $50,000 per annum with that company, and a contract not exceeding $2,000.000 per annum, via Nicaragua or Tehuantepec, so as to give "weekly mail between the Atlantic ports and California."

The expenditures for the year 1856 were $10,405,-286, and the gross revenue, including annual appropriations for free mail matter, $7,620,821, showing a deficiency of $2,787,000. He recommends the abolition of the franking privilege, and the compulsory pre-payment of all transient printed matter; also, the repeal of the act of 1845, which gives the Postmaster General discretionary authority to make new contracts for ocean steamship service.

He alludes to the fact that, embracing the branch from New Orleans to Havana, there are now four ocean steamship lines running out of New York, at an expense to the government of $1,498,000 per annum. No reason is perceived why one part of the country should be preferred to the exclusion of others.—Among other points, it is stated that negotiations are in progress with a view to the reduction of the British transit charge on United States closed mails and the rate of postage between the United States and Great Britain to 12 cents a single letter or more.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a detailed account of the operations during the year, and its present strength. Among his recommendations are some for another squadron in the Pacific; for the adoption of the English and French system of gunnery on practice in ships, and for the dispatch of a small steamer to survey the guano Islands, on which Commodore Mervine had made an unsatisfactory report. It also recommends the building of steam sloops of war of small draft. The sending out of seamen to relieve distant crews, is spoken of as an experiment, and it will be continued if it be found to work well.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR states the authorized strength of the Army at 17,894, and its actual strength on the 1st of July, at 15,562.

The Indian War on the Pacific is ended.

A different system for the distribution of the forces is recommended.

The Secretary urges the appropriation of means for the vigorous prosecution to completion of the various works now under progress for the defence of the country, especially those for harbor defence, recent experience in the Baltic and Black Seas having shown conclusively that properly constructed fortifications, are a sure reliance against the most formidable fleets. The Secretary asks liberal appropriations for fully arming the fortifications, accumulating supplies of ammunition, and improving small arms.

The Secretary recommends the substitution of wrought iron for wooden gun-carriages, and asks for an appropriation for experiments to determine the expediency of mounting, in certain positions, covering channels, guns of large calibre to throw hollow projectiles of great diameter and weight, containing sufficient charges of powder to render a single one destructive of any vessel which it may penetrate.

The armories have been employed in getting up new models for small arms, and changing those of the old model into the modern Minie, with the Maynard lock.

The arsenals at Watervleit, N. Y., and Fayetteville, N. C., are recommended to be used for arsenals of construction, for which an extension of the buildings will be required.

An increase of officers' pay is recommended, as also a retired list for disabled officers, as indispensable to the efficiency of the service.

Congress.

In the Senate on the 4th inst., the Abolitionists attacked the President's message, and the national men defended it. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Butler, Benjamin and Rusk, on one side, and Wade, Foote and Fessenden, on the other.

The President's annual Message has not yet been read in the House, owing to the difficulty about the admission of the delegate from Kansas. On Thursday, Messrs. Grow and others insisted on bringing on the final decision of the question in the absence of some of Mr. Whitfield's friends; and the Speaker decided that nothing else could be done until that question should be disposed of.

☞We publish from the Petersburg Intelligencer, one of the leading Know Nothing papers in Virginia, a notice of the late message of President Pierce.—With all the warm commendations contained in the article of the Intelligencer, the Southern press will cheerfully agree, *now that the election* is over; for before that was decided, what Fillmore press dared to do justice either to the policy of the President or the position of the Democratic party. The Petersburg Intelligencer and other Know Nothing papers can now afford to characterise the Kansas Bill as "that rightful and just enactment," although the Fillmore platform denounces the bill as reckless and unwise, and the Fillmore press and orators charged down upon the Democrats as being the cause of all the difficulties by the passage of this bill. Even Frank Pierce was hinted at as an abolitionist, and there is little doubt that he would have been so attacked had he been a candidate for the Presidency.

Another Bloodless Duel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The supposition that another duel was on the tapis proves to have been correct. Charles Irving, of the Lynchburg Republican, it appears, took exception to an article in the December number of Harper's Magazine, written by Mr. Bagly, of Lynchburg, and sent him a challenge.—The parties came to Washington, and this morning proceeded to Bladensburg; Mr. Irving accompanied by Messrs. Pryor Bocock and Reitt, and Mr. Bagly by W. C Carrie W. L Blanchard and Mr. Latham.—On their arrival at the grounds, the matter was amicably adjusted without a shot.

A SHARK AS WAS A SHARK.—The New Orleans Picayune tells the following: A few days since the captain of a ship at anchor outside the Pass threw overboard a shark hook, baited, which was speedily swallowed by a shark of the spotted kind. The shark, which was got on board with much difficulty, measured 17 feet 11 inches long, 9 feet in circumference, and his liver exactly filled a beef barrel!—He had seven rows of teeth, and in his paunch was found the body of a man, partly decomposed. His jaw bone was taken to the city, and was found to be large enough to take in a sugar barrel.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The steamer Cahawba arrived here to-night in three days and twenty-two hours from Havana, being the shortest time yet made.

The rumored re-appointment of Gen. Concha as Captain General is not confirmed. It is believed that efforts to introduce African apprentices will prove unsuccessful.

Sugars firm and stock reduced. Exchange in fair demand.

Municipal Election at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 2.—The city election in Springfield yesterday resulted in the re-election of the present democratic Mayor and City Clerk over the Fremont candidates.

To the Board of Aldermen five democrats and three republicans are elected, and to the Common Council six democrats, eleven republicans and one American.

Capture of a Slave Ship.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The schooner Flying Eagle, from New York, was seized on the 20th of September at Benguela, Africa, by the Portuguese authorities, having on board a cargo of slaves. She is now in durance awaiting the arrival of a United States ship-of-war.

A NEW MARSHAL FOR KANSAS.—Wm. Spencer, Esq., has been appointed by the President to be United States marshal for the Territory of Kansas, vice J. B. Donaldson resigned.

Later From Kansas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Kansas advices state that Gov. Geary is taking measures to capture the prisoners that recently escaped. At Lecompton, the grand jury having found bills against several pro-slavery men, a public meeting had been called. Surveyor General Calhoun was chosen President of the meeting, at which Gov. Geary and his Inquisitorial Courts were repudiated and denounced, and a call issued for the law and order men to meet at Leavenworth on the first of December. Col. Titus gives notice to all pessone wishing to go to Nicaragua to rendezvous at St. Louis on the 10th of December. A free passage is offered to all who will go. He says after the settlement of the Central American question, the purpose is to turn attention to Cuba.

A DELICIOUS TEMPERANCE TEST.—Who would'nt live in almost any place where the young ladies are addicted to the delicious custom, which is set forth by an exchange as follows:

Quaker young ladies in the Maine Law States, it is said, still continue to kiss the lips of the young temperance men, to see if they have been tampering with liquor. Just imagine a beautiful young girl approaching you, young temperance man, with all the dignity of an executive officer, and the innocence of a dove, with the charge—Mr. Ike P., the ladies believe you are in the habit of tampering with liquor, and they have appointed me to examine you according to our established rules—are you willing? you must acquiesce. She steps gently up to you; lays her soft white arms around your neck, dashes back her raven curls, raises her sylph-like form upon her tip-toe, and with her angelic features lit up with a smile as sweet as heaven, places her rich, rosy, pouty sweet, sugar, molasses, strawberry, honeysuckle, sunflower, rose-bud, nectar lips against yours, and busses you by crackey! Hurrah! for the gals and the Maine Law, and death to all opposition!

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic Church at Pikesville, in Baltimore county, Md., was robbed on the night of the 17th ult. of nearly all the valuable vessels of the alter, the vestments used in their religious services, the carpets, &c. Among the articles taken was a silver plated crucifix, six silver plated candlesticks, a silver plated vase and censor, &c. The rogue was probably disappointed in finding these articles were *only plated.*

MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.—The notorious "Jonn Smith," 20 years of age, (this must be a mistake, for we have known him 50 years.) was arrested Monday morning in the New York City Park, having in his possession a tub of butter, which proved to be one of five tubs valued at $100, which he and another man had stolen from the store of Henry L. Davendorf, No. 110 Murray street.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, December 3, 1856

SENATE—The Speaker presented a communication from the President of the Bank of Fayetteville; sent to the House. Mr. McDiarmid introduced a bill, accompanied by a memorial, to amend the act establishing the county of Harnett. This bill provides that the location of the public buildings of the county shall be left to the vote of the people of said county. Mr. Hill, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to repeal the 11th section of 248th chapter of the Revised Code, relating to the town of Wilmington, and recommended certain amendments, which were adopted, and the bill passed its second reading. On motion of Mr. Fennell, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its third reading. [When the bill comes back to the House, we will give an abstract of its provisions.] The bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Virginia Railroad, passed its third reading. The Railroad is to commence at Salisbury, thence to Mocksville, and thence to some point on the Virginia line. No aid is asked from the State.—Mr. Thomas introduced a bill incorporating the Trent River and Tuckaho Navigation Company.

Mr. Gorrell introduced a bill concerning Executors and Administrators. Mr. McDiarmid introduced a bill to amend an act incorporating the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.

A resolution authorizing the purchase of one copy of Cooke's new Map of the State, was laid on the table

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—On motion of Mr. Jenkins, authorizing the Speaker to issue a writ of election for Franklin County, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. A. Jeffreys.

Mr. Houck offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of increasing the punishment for placing obstructions on Railroads.

Mr. Tate introduced a bill to encourage the formation of a military company in the town of Wilmington.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to amend the 114th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning usury. This bill allows seven per cent., upon special agreement.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to amend section 29 chapter 102 Revised Code, concerning Constables' fees.

A communication was presented from the President of the Bank of Fayetteville, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing that both Houses of the General Assembly meet in the Commons Hall, on the 6th inst., to count the votes polled for Governor, was concurred in.

The following Engrossed Bills were received from the Senate and read the first time:

A bill concerning gaming. This bill makes playing at Faro a misdemeanor, subject to a fine of not less than $25. A bill to establish the North Carolina and New York Steamship Company.

The bill establishing a new county by the name of Avery was read a second time. A spirited debate followed its reading. It was strongly opposed by Messrs. Bridgers, Thompson, and White, of Bladen, and supported by Mr. Erwin, who spoke six times in its defence, and bore the brunt of the debate with great spirit. The bill was rejected—46 yeas, 63 nays.

The House then adjourned, to give the members an opportunity of witnessing the meeting of the Electoral College in the Senate Chamber.

The Electoral College assembled at 1 o'clock. Mr. Hill, of Caswell, in the Chair. A ballot was taken first for President, and then Vice President. Upon the Chair announcing the result, there was considerable applause manifested by the spectators. Mr. Avery, in an eloquent speech, proposed resolutions approving of President Pierce's administration, which were unanimously adopted. Edward Graham Haywood, Esq., of Wake, was elected messenger to convey the vote to Washington, after which the College adjourned *sine die.*

RALEIGH, December 4th, 1856.

SENATE—A message was received from the House of Commons, transmitting a number of engrossed bills which were read the first time, and will be noticed as they pass their second reading.

The following bills were introduced, read the first time and referred to appropriate committees:

Mr. White, a bill to incorporate the Bank of Lincolnton, in the town of Lincolnton. Mr. Martin, a bill to incorporate the Salem Cemetery Company.—Mr. Myers, a bill to amend the charter of the Eastern Plank Road Company; also a bill to amend the charter of the Charlotte and Taylorsville Plank Road Company. Mr. Jarrell, a bill to incorporate the Bank of Greensborough, in the town of Greensborough.

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the rules were suspended, and the bill relative to Davidson College was read the second and third times and passed. Mr. Houston introduced a bill to remodel the County Courts, and establish Courts of Pleas in North Carolina; referred to the Judiciary committee. The bill providing for the distribution of the Laws of the State, passed its second and third reading.

The Bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Virginia Rail Road Company, was read the third time and passed with some amendments, which make its terminus *west* of Surry county to the Virginia line. On motion of Mr. Dockery, a resolution was read the first time, authorizing the loan of two thousand dollars from the Literary fund to Laurinsburg High School. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, introduced a bill to extend the North Carolina Rail Road; referred to to committe on Internal Improvements. A message from the House of Commons, proposing to print a statement of the Bank of New Berne, being concurred in, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Hill, of Stokes, offered a resolution in favor of Dr. John Pepper, of Stokes; read and referred to the committee on claims. On motion of Mr. Outlaw, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Governor to inform the House on certain matters connected with the Swamp Lands.

Mr. Rumley introduced a bill to incorporate the Beaufort Branch Rail Road Company. The bill empowers the Company to construct a Rail Road from Duplin to some part on the central Rail Road, in connection with the town of Beaufort. Mr. Rushing introduced a bill appropriating the money arising from binding out free persons of color; fines, &c., to the Wardens of the Poor in the respective counties.—Mr. Sharp introduced a bill to extend the time for the registration of Deeds, &c. The Engrossed bill concerning the town of Wilmington was received from the Senate with amendments. The first amendment enacts that, all citizens resident for six months and qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, shall be entitled to vote for Commissioners. The judges of the election being empowered to examine votes upon oath, as to their qualifications. The second amendment repeals the 8th section, 16th chapter of the Revised Code, which gives the appointment of Flour inspectors to the commissioners, and vests it in the County Court. Mr. Holmes stated the Senator from New Hanover had introduced the amendments, and he hoped the House would accept them The appointments of the commissioners had given universal dissatisfaction, and a change was necessary. Mr. T. D. Meares moved the amendment relating to Flour Inspector be stricken out. While acknowledging the present incumbent had not given satisfaction, he thought the change would not be for the better. Mr. Holmes did not think the Commissioners were the best qualified to select Flour Inspectors, whose duties affected the agricultural community generally, and at some length warmly supported the amendments. After some remarks from Messrs. Meares and Caldwell, the House adopted the Senate amendments. The Speaker presented a communication from the President of the Merchants Bank of New Berne. The bill to devide the County of Chatham was taken up and rejected, yeas 50, nays 58; but a motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was laid on the table. A bill to regulate the standard weight of grain, passed its second reading.

The House adjourned.

RALEIGH, December 5th, 1856.

SENATE—There was but little business transacted in the Senate to-day. The following comprises the day's proceedings:

The resolution authorising the purchase of *one* copy of Cook's map was on motion of Mr Cherry, amended by inserting "five copies."

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Quallatown Turnpike Company. At a later period of the Session, the rules were suspended and the bill finally passed.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill and memorial to incorporate the Town of Salem.

Mr. J. W. Thomas introduced a bill to incorporate the Town of Thomasville, Davidson County. Among other enactments, the bill provides that the Railroad Station of the North Carolina Rail Road, shall be a the centre of the Town.

Mr. Battle, of Nash, introduced a bill to make the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road the dividing line between the Counties of Nash and Edgecombe. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wiggens introduced a bil to extend the time of registration of grants and deeds, and other conveyances. The rules were suspended and the bill finally passed. Mr. Fennell introduced a bill concerning the inspection of Naval Stores, &c. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Willer offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding the Superior Courts in the 1st Judicial Circuit. Adopted.

Senate then adjourned untill 11 o'clock, Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Among a number of reports presented from the Standing Committees, was one from the Committee on Corporation and Currency, reporting adversely on the bill chartering a Bank at New Berne. On motion of Mr. Humphrey, a resolution was adopted authorising the Governor to make certain improvements in the public grounds around the Capital. The following bills were read the first time and referred to appropriate Committees Mr. Benbury, a bill to facilitate the removal of free persons of color out of the State. Mr. Bynum, a bill to provide for the election of Clerks and masters in Chancery by the people. Mr. Patterson, a bill to amend the Charter of the Town of Graham, Allamance County. Mr. Waugh, a bill to incorporate the Winston, Salem and Thomasville Turnpike Company. Mr. Mabry, a bill to amend sec 31 chap. 99 of the Revised Code, concerning Revenue. The bill to amend the 7th and 8th sections 45th chapter of the Revised Statute, concerning Insolvent Debtors was taken up After some debate and the rejection of several amendments, the bill passed the second reading. The only change made in the present law, is in the 8th section, the word "seizure" is changed "to sale." A bill to amend the 21st sec 46th chap. of the Revised Code, concerning Administrators, was rejected after a spirited debate between Mr. Jones, who supported, and Mr. Lewis of Wake, who opposed the principles embraced in the bill. The order of the day was then taken up, being the Free Suffrage Bill. Mr. Scott offered an amendment to the bill, which the Speaker ruled out, as inadmissable, and stated his reasons for so doing. The House almost unanimously supported his decision, only 2 voting in the negative—Messrs. Outlaw of Bertie and Scott of Guilford. The bill passed its second reading, yeas 109, nays 4. Two bills incorporating the Rockbridge and Tonaway, and the Marion County Turnpike Companies, were taken up and passed their second readings.

The House adjourned.

The Scenery of Autumn.

Autumn is the season of the year for poetic minds, and for all enthusiastic lovers of the country; and the presidents of cities, who never visit the country save in the heat of summer, when the fields are often parched with drought, and the trees by the roadside covered with dust, have no conception of the glory which nature assumes before yielding to the sovereignty of winter's snow and ice. The *Presbyterian* has an appreciative article on the subject, with a good moral:

In this autumnal season poets pour forth their laments on the decay of earth's glory, as the verdure of spring and summer gives place to the "sere and yellow leaf." As they look upon the woods, with its changed drapery, the silently dropping leaves, and the trees partially stripped and bare, no figure seems as appropriate as these which recall the image of death. We love the spring and feel a peculiar exhilaration at no other time felt, in watching the young and vigorous vegetation as it shoots forth in its fresh green array; and we love too the summer, with its maturer beauties, and its more ardent skies; but we would not drape the autumnal months in mourning, and give them but a melancholy greeting, as if they were the harbingers of sorrow.

No, no; the autum has other than mournful associations. The amateur, if not the artist, will discover a world of beauty in its variegated foliage, and as the golden and crimson leaves mingled their hues, the picture will be perfect, and even when they fall they will strike the eye as birds of gay plumage swooping towards the earth. Ah! but do they not fall to perish? It is not a final departe of their glory? They fall not until they are ripe, and it is in their ripeness only that they fall, like the golden pippin, which droops because it can extract no more rich juices from the parent stem, and completed its maturity. To our mind the autumnal phenomena conveys the idea of a work accomplished, of a mission fulfilled. Take that noble oak as a representative. It has outlived a century, and has not only outbraved many a storm, but witnessed the changes of a hundred autumns. What if its huge arms be now almost baired? Is it not full of life?—Is it not broader and stronger, and more deeply rooted than when visited by the young spring? Has it not, for another season, well fulfilled its task and laid up new treasures of might? It now needs reposed it lays aside its showy garments; it wishes to be undisturbed by rustling leaves, and by the rushing through a thousand channells of its circulating sap. It seeks, in this quiet and noiseless way, to recuperate its strength and gird on its power for further feasts in a coming year. It is neither dead nor beare the semblance of decay, but like one conscious of successful achievements, it takes a brief repose that it may spread broader its glorious foliage, extend wider its grateful shade, and fortify itself by a still better equipment for the storm-battles of many coming years. It is the brave old oak, fitting itself for future service and usefulness.

Thus all round us we see not autumnal death but autimnal ripeness. O, what exquisite pleasure have these plants and flowers farnished us in the past months! They withdraw now for a season, but it is beautiful creations! we would hail you in all seasons and under all change-, and learn from you to fulfil our tasks of cheerful duty, and at each stage of it that our fruits are matured; not only to grow and thrive ourselves, but by every graceful art to convey pleasure and happiness to others; and above all that sweet and comforting lesson that when the autumnal and wintry months of life come over us, we may feel conscious that we have fulfilled our mission, borne our appropriate fruits, and although to the outward eye the prospect around may besomewhat dear, yet there is, after a short repose, to be a revivification, a renewal of strength an immortal verdure, an increasing fruitfulness, in brighter and more genial climes, where there shall be neither unpropitious seasons nor fruitless labor.

EMROPEAN STEAMERS TO CHESAPEAKE BAY.—The London Morning Post (Lord Palmerston's organ) takes a very favorable view of the contemplated Leviathan Iron Steamship Ferry Line between the Chesapeake Bay and Milford. In its notice of this enterprise in its issue of the 27th October, it takes copious extracts from the pamphlet of A. Dudley Mann, Esq., the projector, and corroborates and amplifies all that is therein stated with reference to the superiority of Milford as a British port.

The Vote of Missouri and Wisconsin

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Full returns of the vote of this State gave Mr. Buchanan 58,000 and Mr. Fillmore 48,000.

MILWAUKIE, Dec. 4.—Official returns of the Presidential vote of this State give in round numbers—Fremont, 66,000; Buchanan, 52,000; and Fillmore 600.

GAMBLING IN GERMANY.—We read in The Journal de Francfort—"The gaming tables at Wiesbaden and Ems, which were closed on the 27th ult., have passed from the hands of MM. Simons and Chabert into those of a company, conducted by MM. de Haber, who reside at Berlin and Carlsruhe. The consideration for the transfer is 1,200,000 florins, while will receive from the company 250,000 florins in addition to the price of the annaul lease, which is 105,000 florins. The society will moreover give annually to the theater of wiesbaden the sum of 10,000 florins, and will pay about 50,000 florins toward the support of the chapel. Although these expenses are enormous, MM. de Haber have not obtained from the Nassau government permission to continue play during the Winter; the only advantage granted them is permission to open the Bank of Wiesbaden on the 1st of April instead of the 1st of May. The contracs entered into with the company will expire in 1872.

A mess of boys were talking about scarecrows:—"Scarecrows? he! he!" says one of the party—an overgrown, slabsided, spoony looling youth—"he!" says he, evidently in reply to some remaks that had preceded his. "You don't known anything about scarecrows. If you'd seen one that Uncle Ben made, I guess you'd think so too. Why Unele Ben made one and set it up in daddy's cornfield, that nearly frightend the fathers off of every crow that looked at it; and, by golly! one crow that had been pecking around the field for two three days, after he had seen it, actually flew away and brought back all the corn he had stolen in that time—fact!"

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

One Week Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.—The Cunard steamer Arabia, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult., arrived here about noon.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 20th.

The Arabia sailed on the afternoon of Saturday.

The steamer City of Manchester sailed for Philadelphia on the 19th ult. The steamer North America arrived out on the 21st.

The American ship Gen. Dunlop was wrecked off Eusepa and had gone to pieces. Here crew was saved.

The ships James Baines and Lightning arrived at Liverpool on the 13th with £100.000 in gold from Australia, causing in anticipation a reduction of the bank rates.

The British government has ordered a steamer to be fitted out to examine the coasts of Ireland and New Foundland, and to sound across the Atlantic to ascertain the best place for laying a telegraph cable. Contracts for the whole cable were signed at London on the 19th, and all will be completed and placed on board two steamers by the 31st of May next, so that telegraphic communication may be expected to be perfected by the 4th of July.

Political affairs generally were quieter. The various disquieting rumors respecting the instability of the Anglo French alliance had disappeared, causing a rise during the week of nearly one per cent. in the funds. At the same time most articles of commerce experienced a check, and business had been less animated.

A treaty of commerce had been concluded between France and the Sandwich Islands.

The government of Naples had ordered a strict surveilance over French and English commercial vessels.

The Neapolitan question was advancing slowly to a settlement.

SPAIN.—A republican movement had taken place in Spain. At Malaga the garrison was attacked by persons proclaiming a republic. The troops resisted and order was soon restored. Five of the insurgents were killed. The garrison had seven wounded.—Slight disturbances had also occurred at Madrid, and numerous arrests had been made among the lower classes.

The contemplated arrangement between the Spanish Bourbons had failed. The Queen was kept in the dark as to the real object of the clerical party, which was her own abdication and the marriage of her daughter to her eldest son, Don Juan

The latest accounts reported that the Malaga insurrection had no political object but simply for smuggling purposes. All the prisoners taken had been executed. Further insurrectionary movements were feared, as the incorporation of the militia into the regular army had caused vast numbers to desert.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—M. De Benteineff has again endeavored to obtain from the government the dismissal of the English ships from the Bosphorus.—An English frigate had arrived at Constantinople, and others were expected. The attempts of Teronkban had failed to effect with Lord Redcliffe a settlement of the disputes between England and Persia.

Further Foreign News.

HALIFAX, Dec. 4th.—The foreign files by the Arabia contain the following additional news:

FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent writes that the Emperor and Empress, with a select party, will, after all, go to Fontainebleau

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between France and the Sandwich Islands.

PORTUGAL.—The elections at Lisbon have not been favorable to the government. The majority has been obtained by the candidates of the "regeneration."

SICILY.—The Governor of Palermo has ordered a strict surveillance to be exercised upon all the French and English commercial vessels. It is probable that within a day or two the Neapolitan question, which has remained in a state of stagnation for a long time, will advance a stage one way or the other.

DENMARK.—The Prussian correspondence of Berlin says: We learn from a good source that the last notes sent to Copenhagen by Prussia and Austria, fix the 10th of December as the period when those powers will bring the question of the Sound dues before the Germanic diet.

In the event of their representations being unattended by the Danish Government, it is announced that England has agreed to pay to Denmark, as the price of rescinding the Sound dues, a capital sum calculated on an annual revenue of £45.000 sterling.—The British vessels at present pay £70,000 yearly as passing tolls.

THE BLACK SEA.—The Paris Pays contains the following explanation relative to the firing on the English gun-boat at Yenikale: "We believe the affair has been explained to the satisfaction of both parties. The gun-boat being about to pass the Straits, a gun, loaded with powder, was fired, according to common signal. The captain explained to the commandant of the fort his reason for being in those waters. The first shot not having been heard, a second was fired, and subsequently a third; after which, the English vessel answered, and accepted the required parley.—The two commanding officers, Russian and English, having exchanged explanations, agreed to refer the matter to the two embassies at Constantinople; and this course having been taken, it was, we understand, amicably arranged.

The South Salem Slave Case.

Several of the papers of Boston are of opinion that important developments are yet to be made in the case of De Mena and Negret, who, while hunting for buried treasure, were arrested for being concerned in the slave trade. It appears they were discovered in a secluded spot called Pickering's Point, at South Salem, and were at the time apparently engaged in the search for buried treasure. Negret was at first supposed to be DeCosta, who had been indicted in New York for fitting out the brig Braman (formerly of Salem) for the Slave trade, and who had recently escaped from the custody of the U. S. officers in New York city. This supposition, however, is said to be erroneous. The Boston Traveler says the case at present stands thus:

De Mena alleges that he never saw Negret until Friday of last week, when he came into his store and proposed the recovery of the buried treasure; that we went down with him that night, stopped at the Lynn Hotel and thence went to the place designated. Negret said the tide was too high, and De Mena returned to this city for materials to prosecute the search.

On his return with his brother-in-law, he found Negret in the custody of the Salem police on suspicion of burglary. De Mena and his companions were also arrested, but were allowed to go on a pledge to appear when wanted. He then retained N. J. Lord, of Salem, to appear for Negret, who was taken into custody by Marshal Freeman as the fugitive DeCosta.

The charge of Negret is that DeMena aided and abetted in fitting out the schooner Tete at Wilmington, N. C. for the slave trade; that she went, originally from New York to Wilmington, where she cleared for Laguayra, but was by DeMena and others fitted there for the slave trade; that she went to the Coast of Africa, took on board a cargo of slaves, which were landed and sold, after which she went to Laguayra upon the original clearance from Wilmington.

From Laguayra the vessel again returned to Wilmington, with the intention of again fitting out for the Coast of Africa, when DeMena made the proposition that Negret, with six thousand ounces of gold on board, should come North, sink the vessel and land with his treasure, which they would share alone, to the detriment of the other owners.

Negret alleges that this plan was carried out; that De Mena met him when he landed with carriages, in which he took the men of the Tete, who were paid off and taken away.

The case was to have been investigated yesterday at Boston before Commissioner Woodbury.

•We do not remember any vessel by the name of "Tete" ever having been at this port. Certainly, none by that name has ever cleared at the Custom House here.

OPEN TO CONVICTION.—"I am open to conviction," said one of two stubborn disputants to the other.

"Yes," angrily retorted the party addressed, "open to conviction by a jury of twelve men in a criminal court"

Our reporter, being somewhat timid, did not wait to see which of the two had the upper situation in the fall which must have soon taken place.—*N. O. Picayune.*

BON MOT.—Murphy, the witty member of the London bar, at a dinner party, pushed a bottle of old port across the table to a distinguished coroner, who smacked his lips over it most emphatically, and pronounced it very fine. "Ah," said the wag, "I thought you would like it for there's a *body* in it."

What Has Become of the Abolitionists?

The New York Journal of Commerce, in the subjoined answer to the above question, furnishes some facts and figures which tend in a remarkable manner to enhance the greatness of the victory which has just been achieved by the democratic party:

"At the presidential election in 1844, Birney, the abolition candidate, received 66,304 votes, of which nearly half were from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. At the presidential election in 1852, John P. Hale, the abolition candidate, received 157,296 votes, of which 65,535 were from the above-mentioned States At the recent election, the same States gave Gerrit Smith, the abolition candidate, only 334 votes, viz: New York 160; Pennsylvania, 18; Ohio 156.—Now, the question is, what has become of the 30,-000 abolitionists in the above States who voted for Birney in 1844 or the 65,000 who voted for Hale in 1852? Are they all *abolished* except 334? or what has become of them? Surely it cannot be that they are a part and parcel of the the black-republican party! and that they have found there a more congenial home than on their own soil! for we are told by individuals of that party that they (the individuals) are eminently conservative, and it is not easy for vinegar and nitre to dwell together in unity. But leaving this nice point to be settled by the parties in interest, we will only remark that if the abolition vote at the presidential election in 1852 had been added, as now, to that of the leading opposition candidates, Gen. Scott would have come within 50.000 or 60,000 votes of an election. Again: if in 1844 the abolition vote had been added, as now, to that of the leading opposition candidate, Henry Clay would have been elected instead of Polk. Yet in 1856 Buchanan is elected by more than 500,000 majority over the leading opposition candidate, although the letter received the united support of all the abolitionists, except a mere handful. It is necessary to take this into the account before we can justly appreciate the greatness of the triumph achieved by the democrats."

Scottish Sentiment vs. English Aid and Sympathy.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a lady in Scooland to a lady friend in this country, which we are happy to publish as an offset to Lady Noel Byron's aid-and-sympathy communication to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, which appeared in our paper of Saturday evening:

"We are greatly rejoiced at the certainty of Mr. Buchanan's election to the presidency; it will show that there are yet patriotism, common sense, and discrimination enough among a majority of your great and prosperous country to control its destinies. It is sad to think, but alas, too true, that nothing would delight the monarchial countries of Europe so much as to see your country involved in civil strife. Why cannot each State attend to its own domestic affairs? If they do not want slavery, as I understand the constitutions of the States, they can pass laws to abolish it. I opine, however, that slavery will not be abolished in our day; nor is it desirable it should be, if your southern states in consequence should become as demoralized and impoverished as the island of Jamaica, where England, in the plentitude of mistaken philanthropy, has experienced the lamentable spectacle and wretched condition of the blacks emancipated by her laws. I think it will work out its own regeneration, and that it is in the hand of Providence. There are more wretched white slaves in Ireland than there are among the whole race of Africans. English sympathy is very much out of place, since she failed to enact laws to prevent the starvation of more than 20,000 human beings in one short year. There is a ballad, by Eliza Cook, that my dear sister used to sing, with such point, and is such an admirable rebuke to the Duchess of Sutherland, and such other false zealots, that I send to you a verse of it, that surely her Grace must have felt if she ever read or heard the lines of her gifted countrywoman:

"'We are busy in helping the far-away slave;
We must cherish the Pole, for he's foreign and brave;
Our alms-giving record is widely unrolled,
To the East and the West we send mercy and gold;
But methinks there are those in our own famous land
Whose thin cheeks might be fattened by Charity's hand;
And when John Bull is dealing his generous shares,
Let him trouble his head with his own affairs.'

"Do not fail to send me the earliest information of the result of the election."

From the Washington Union.

Something Which Should be Placed on Record.

It will be recollected that, soon after the October election in Pennsylvania, considerable curiosity was evinced as to the whereabouts of Colonel Fremont, who about that time suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from the public gaze—at least from the public and private gaze of his fell